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Minister Abuhatzzeira guilty of theft, fraud, breach of trust

Conviction could lead to early election

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Talk of early elections mounted yesterday following the conviction of Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzzeira.

Tami leaders, as well as Likud and other coalition sources, suggested that if Abuhatzzeira loses his expected appeal of the verdict, an eventual clash between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Abuhatzzeira about his resignation would be inevitable, and this would in the end deprive the government of its slim Knesset majority.

Speaking at the special Tami central committee session yesterday, where he was greeted with a hero's welcome, Abuhatzzeira said he would decide about whether to resign from the Knesset and his cabinet post voluntarily only after hearing the sentence which is to be passed on him on Wednesday.

Abuhatzzeira is to meet Begin today to discuss his political future.

But the consensus in Tami and in other coalition parties was that Abuhatzzeira would not step down of his own accord, leaving the government and primarily Begin himself in a bind that is likely to cost them the government's very survival.

While the Prime Minister's office preferred to withhold official comment yesterday, Likud sources explained that Begin will probably not make any move to fire the minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Aharon Abuhatzzeira, found guilty yesterday of stealing government money, fraud and breaching the public he served, became the first cabinet minister ever convicted of a felony.

District Court Judge Victoria Ostrovsky-Cohen's lengthy three-hour verdict substantiated the state's charges that Abuhatzzeira, as chairman of the Ramle charity named after his late father, used funds allotted by the Interior Ministry — ostensibly to aid needy students — for his own private and political aims.

The court acquitted the minister of labour, social affairs and absorption of aggravated fraud, illegal participation in a municipal meeting and conspiracy to commit a crime.

It found Abuhatzzeira's former aide, Moshe Gabai, not guilty of larceny, aggravated fraud and conspiracy, but guilty of fraud and breach of trust in his capacity as the fund's secretary.

Larceny carries a maximum seven year term, fraud and breach of trust, three years.

The legalities spelled out in the verdict are complicated, involving statutes of limitations, various precedents, and corroborating evidence.

What was immediately clear was that Ostrovsky-Cohen took keen exception to the system — revised for fiscal 1981 by the state comptroller — of allotting Interior Ministry money to various charities via municipalities.

"In my eyes, this system of using public money this way is astonishing," she said in her verdict.

Only a legal loophole, perhaps, stood between Abuhatzzeira and a conviction on the charge of ag-

gravated fraud.

The state alleged that Abuhatzzeira, in his capacity as mayor of Ramle in 1973 wrote a letter to the Interior Ministry requesting an allotment for the charity loan fund he administered.

"In his letter, the accused included things contrary to the truth," the judge said. "It is a half-truth, and as such is no better than a blatant lie."

Abuhatzzeira said in the letter the fund would use the money to aid needy Ramle yeshiva students, and failed to mention he was serving as the charity's chairman.

Despite this, however, Ostrovsky-Cohen ruled she could not convict the minister of aggravated fraud.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who approved the IL50,000 allotment (which in subsequent years grew to IL200,000) had not been supposed to testify about his reasons for giving the money.

In reaction to her comments, Burg told The Jerusalem Post that during the past few years the ministry has developed criteria by which it now distributes such funds.

The criteria have received the approval of the state comptroller, he noted. However, he could not say if the present criteria were in effect in 1977, the period covered by the trial.

As to his failure to testify, Burg said that he had received and answered questions in writing from both the defence and prosecution. If the court had wished him to testify, he added, it had the legal power to require him to do so.

A related charge dealing with the allegation that the letter constituted an attempt to defraud, under aggravated circumstances, was dismissed because of the statute of limitations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Surrounded by police, a smiling Aharon Abuhatzzeira leaves the courthouse after his conviction yesterday. (Photo: Israel Sun)

3 more settlements removed from N. Sinai

By MOTTE BEN-YANAI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

YAMIT. — Three more agricultural settlements in the Yamit area were eliminated yesterday as the IDF began the final phase of the Sinai evacuation. The evacuation of Yamit was delayed several times yesterday, however, and will probably not begin until after the conclusion of today's Heroes and Martyrs Remembrance Day.

A force of about 200 soldiers and police equipped with cranes and cages moved into Yamit early in the morning to evacuate the remaining 15 families. After discussing the evacuation procedure with the settlers, teams of soldiers, each headed by a sign-alist, entered the houses simultaneously to bring them out. The settlers put up only passive resistance.

The main operation in the settlement was bringing down 10 women who had stayed on the roof of one of the buildings for about a month. They were lowered in cages especially prepared for the evacuation. The entire operation took about two hours, and afterwards the remaining buildings were dismantled.

"IDF sources" reported that one of the settlers, Menachem Friedman, warned soldiers that he would kill himself if they came to evict him. During the day his wife and brother, together with Chief Ashkenazi Rab-

bi Shlomo Goren, MK Hanan Porat, and MK Yuval Ne'eman, tried to persuade him to change his mind.

Last night Goren said that he had succeeded and Friedman would leave peacefully.

Another large combined IDF and police force evacuated the three last families from Netiv Ha'asara and the remaining family from Ugdah, and then their buildings were taken apart. The settlers left voluntarily when the security forces arrived.

At Sadot, two leaders of the Movement Against the Withdrawal in Sinai, Vito and Ella Weizmann, received permission from the OC Southern Command Haim Erez to stay in their home until tomorrow. The two other remaining families were evacuated yesterday.

The bulldozers then moved in to obliterate the remaining houses in Sadot, pushing the debris into large pits dug beside the homes.

After evacuating these settlements in the morning, the IDF force moved on to Atamna and Hatzar Adar later in the afternoon.

In Yamit, "zero-hour" was put off several times beginning Sunday night while the IDF waited for the entire evacuation force to arrive. When finally assembled yesterday, the force numbered 20,000 soldiers, including thousands of officers, and also hundreds of buses, trucks and ambulances — all to take on the remaining 3,000 people in the town, which includes only 10 of the original settler families.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Ali takes new ideas to Cairo

Egypt, Israel confident of bridging gaps

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Reporter

The high-level Israel-Egypt talks in Jerusalem appeared to end on an up-beat note yesterday. Leaving for Cairo, Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, after five hours of talks with Israeli leaders, took with him "new ideas" for bridging Israeli-Egyptian differences, and a personal letter from Premier Menachem Begin to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Both Ali and Israeli spokesmen expressed confidence that Israel would complete its withdrawal from Sinai as scheduled on April 25.

Ali told reporters after a session with Begin in the prime minister's residence that he was confident that the outstanding differences between Israel and Egypt would be settled in the coming days.

A senior government source last night said that most of the differences between Egypt and Israel regarding Israeli complaints about Egyptian infringements of the peace treaty clauses had been cleared up in yesterday's talks.

The source said that the outlook is now "brighter" than it was on Sunday, but that a number of problems still remain to be ironed out. The source said that "some progress" was also made towards solving the outstanding Israel-Egypt border demarcation dispute, involving 15 sites, the principal one of which is Taba south of Eilat.

"We in Egypt," Ali said, "are confident that the 25th of April withdrawal from Sinai will give our bilateral relations a new impetus in the right direction on the road to achieving full autonomy for the Palestinians and as a step forward to

a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East as envisaged in the Camp David treaty to which Egypt adheres in spirit and letter."

Ali said that he believed the autonomy talks between Israel, Egypt and the U.S. would resume soon after the withdrawal is completed.

According to Israel TV, Begin's letter to Mubarak reaffirms Israel's commitment to the peace process and to the autonomy scheme "as the only solution to the problem of the West Bank."

According to well-placed sources, Israel still desires from Egypt a formal exchange of letters, a joint declaration, "or some other form of document" reaffirming the commitment of the two sides to the peace process. It is these options that Ali, accompanied by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali, bore back to Egypt with him last night to submit to Mubarak. Both sides have rejected the earlier Israeli idea of "letters of intent" by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the two sides.

Visiting U.S. Under-Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, who did not take part in yesterday's talks is due to travel to Egypt this morning and to return to Israel towards evening. He will "assist the Egyptians in reaching formulas which will be conveyed to Israel through normal diplomatic channels," said a leading government source.

Begin hopes to have "substantive" Egyptian replies by this evening to support a decision in tomorrow's special cabinet session to press on with the Sinai withdrawal.

According to Israeli sources, "substantial progress" was made in the talks with Ali, who arrived in (Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Faithful gasp as judge calls minister 'a thief'

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

For a while there, it was looking good for Aharon Abuhatzzeira yesterday, as Tel Aviv District Court Judge Victoria Ostrovsky-Cohen acquitted him of aggravated fraud, just minutes into the almost three-hour reading of the verdict.

The two Army Radio and Israel Radio reporters inside the packed courtroom furiously scribbled notes to colleagues outside in fierce competition to be the first over the airways to break the news. The notes

delivered, the pair settled back to await news for the next radio bulletin.

Suddenly, a cheer went up in the outside corridor, where hundreds of Abuhatzzeira's faithful had got the news.

But the cheering was premature. Reading through the lengthy verdict, Ostrovsky-Cohen, — at times almost inaudible due to a bad cold — went on to brand the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Absorption a cheat, liar and thief, convicting him of fraud, breach of trust and larceny.

"In his capacity as chairman of the (Rabbi Yitzhak Abuhatzzeira) fund, he stole," the judge said in a matter-of-fact voice, as the courtroom crowd literally gasped.

Abuhatzzeira, who at times during the session sat back on the defendants' bench with a small grin on his face, went pale. As Ostrovsky-Cohen detailed how much he was convicted of stealing, he moved forward to sit with defence attorney Ram Caspi.

Temperatures suddenly got short (Continued on back page)

No move on cabinet position until High Court hears appeal

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Reporter

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim last night said that Prime Minister Menachem Begin will "probably" act on Aharon Abuhatzzeira's continued membership in the cabinet only after the Supreme Court delivers its final judgement on the Minister of Social Affairs, Labour and Absorption's appeal, assuming he appeals yesterday's criminal conviction.

Nissim said that the judicial process of the appeal, until the final judgement, would take "months, but not years."

Abuhatzzeira has 45 days in which to appeal the conviction. If he does not appeal, Begin will decide on Abuhatzzeira's membership in the cabinet at the end of that period, said Nissim.

Nissim last night told The Jerusalem Post that "it is not right to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Six million honoured at memorial ceremonies

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We must not only remember; we must not let others forget," said Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, at the opening of Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day for the six million victims of the Holocaust.

Speaking at the central state ceremony on the Hill of Remembrance at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, Burg said: "We live in cruel times, with sorrow and pain of the past and of the present." But, he added, "we couldn't bear the memory of the tragedy of the Nazi

era if we didn't remember the acts of bravery" of the partisans and anti-Nazi fighters who refused to go to their deaths like sheep.

The ceremony, in the presence of President Yitzhak Navon and attended by over 1,000 young people, tourists, new immigrants, soldiers and other guests, was one of 150 Holocaust Day memorials held last night around the country on the 27th of Nissan.

Dr. Yitzhak Arad of Yad Vashem noted that this year marks the 40th anniversary of the Wannsee (Continued on page 4)

Optimism over Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters). — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was due to leave Buenos Aires yesterday for Washington with a document which could help resolve the Falkland crisis.

A spokesman for President Leopoldo Galtieri told reporters that Haig "is taking a document which contains a series of ideas for the possible solution to the dispute."

It was the most optimistic statement issued by any high Argentine official since Haig began his attempts to end the dispute over the Falklands, seized by Argentina on April 2.

The chief of Argentina's air force, General Lami Dozo, told reporters earlier that "we are approaching a

solution with the help of the United States, but preserving Argentine interests."

In London, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said Haig's peace mission was the best hope of a peaceful solution, but he warned Argentina that its withdrawal from the islands was still the condition for talks to begin.

In Washington, the White House sharply denied that Haig might resign if his marathon Falkland peace effort failed.

Asked about such speculation in Newsweek magazine and other published reports, White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that "the views expressed in the press do not in any way reflect the president's position."

This white space appears as part of the protest of the entire Israeli press against the infringement of the freedom of the press by the government's decision to close the Yamit area to press coverage. (see story on Page 2)

Talk, but no progress, on Meridor's device

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Talks between officials of Gas-On Ltd., the company of Economic Minister Ya'acov Meridor which is developing his "revolutionary" new energy-saving device, and American Kenneth Shatz, who claims to be the inventor of the system, seem to be at a standstill. The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday.

It was reported that neither side is willing to disclose information

about the device to the other side. Meridor's people are reportedly refusing to show Shatz their prototype of the invention.

There is also no agreement on how to deal with the invention in the future.

The Post has also learned that Shatz — whose claim to the invention was first disclosed by The Post earlier this month — is unhappy with the way he has been treated. Shatz reportedly may seek a

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)



NA'AMAT ISRAEL

welcomes the delegates and their families to the

8th National Convention of Na'amat Brazil

held for the first time in Israel, opening tonight in Jerusalem

and wishes them successful deliberations and inspiring tours and meetings during their 16 day stay in Israel

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Interviews prohibited with hostile elements

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Television and radio journalists may not initiate interviews with people who declare themselves hostile to the state, such as Palestinians who recognize the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza.

This regulation was set yesterday by the Broadcasting Authority's board of directors who also stated they were "aware of the responsibility of the Broadcasting Authority to supply information to Israel and the world" on the events in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

The operating procedures regarding interviews of West Bank leaders was proposed by authority

chairman Reuven Yaron and supported by Micha Yaron, Meir Shitrit, Aharon Papo and Ahuva Meron, all of the coalition parties.

Daniel Bloch of the Labour Party voted against the proposal, saying that the heads of the radio or TV should have the authority to decide when and if interviews with PLO supporters should be initiated.

Tuvia Sa'ar, director of TV, who is not a member of the board, agreed with Bloch.

A demand by Papo that Druse TV reporter Rafik Halaby be fired for "tendentious reporting and misrepresentation of the facts" was debated last night, and discussion will continue next week. Papo was objecting to Friday night's report on the Golan Heights.

Marine officers push for minority rights

HAIFA (Itm). — The Marine Officers Union is demanding that Transportation Minister Haim Corfu amend regulations governing the certification of officers so that an Israeli Arab can become ship's captain or chief engineer.

The request concerns the unique career of an Arab from the village of Rama in the Galilee, who has served in the country's merchant fleet for 19 years. He has risen through the ranks to become a first engineering officer and has just qualified for the rank of chief engineer — a post he is barred from.

The 1978 regulations forbid anyone who is not an IDF veteran and a soldier in the reserves from serving as chief engineer — the highest engineering officer's rank —

or as captain. The officers union is demanding that the regulation be changed, and has threatened Corfu that it will take the case to the High Court of Justice if he does not do so.

The marine officers are seeking new regulations that would end discrimination among seamen from all the country's various ethnic groups. Union officers note that the merchant fleet includes Arabs, Druse and Jews and its ships have carried security cargoes without ethnic-related incident for more than 30 years.

"The merchant fleet is a kind of 'nature reserve' of peaceful co-existence," one officer said, "and it would be a shame to mess it up by not changing the regulation."

'Sick' tugboat men disrupt harbour activity

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Tugboat men in Haifa and Ashdod harbours caused substantial delays in operations yesterday with another of their "calling in sick" strikes.

They are demanding compensation for pay erosion, but as they have done repeatedly in the past, they do not come out on an open strike, but immobilize the boats by sick reports.

This time the chief engineers of the six tugs, three in each harbour, called in sick and unable to report for their 24-hour shifts which started early yesterday morning. As

a result, the American container ship, Export Freedom, was unable to come into port to unload and was forced to wait in the bay all day. Two other ships inside the harbour, which were to be shifted to complete their cargo handling, could not move. There also were holdups in Ashdod.

Meanwhile, an official labour dispute was declared yesterday against the port management in behalf of storage foremen. It is claimed that management had granted them an agreement to renege on the bonuses that their Ashdod colleagues are getting for reporting on container handling.

Treasury to handle wage negotiations

Post Economic Reporter

Finance Minister Yoram Alidor has decided to re-establish the department for wage policy in the Treasury, taking most of the responsibilities in this field away from the Civil Service Commission. Such a department existed in the Treasury until 1978, when it was abolished.

The new department, which will be headed by Hillel Duda, until now deputy Civil Service commissioner, will be responsible for wage negotiations in the public sector with the Histadrut and for coordination with the private employers' roof organization, the Economic Organizations Coordinating Bureau.

The revival of the department is seen as an indication of Alidor's intention to have the Treasury play a more direct role in wage policy.

Ezra Sadan, the Finance Ministry's director-general, is now taking the necessary steps to transfer all the relevant functions and personnel from the Civil Service Commission to the new department.

Nature-healer fined

TEL AVIV (Itm). — A person who described himself as a doctor able to cure diseases through naturism, dietetics and herbalism, has been given a three months' suspended sentence and fined \$2,000.

A Tel Aviv magistrate ruled that 58-year-old Yitzhak Shabranani of Holon was guilty of examining patients and supplying them with natural medicines, even though he was recognized neither as a doctor nor a pharmacist.

MERIDOR'S DEVICE

(Continued from Page One)

restraining order to block Meridor's staff including Daniel Berman, who claims to have invented the minister's device — from continuing to use what he says is his prototype.

Meridor has refused to meet with Shatz.

Former Beersheba District Court judge Dan Cohen, who is Shatz's attorney, declined comment yesterday on his client's negotiations with Gas-On. But Shmuel Barzel, the Gas-On lawyer, told *The Post* that the explanation for the negotiations being so slow is the number of details involved and an unwillingness to do anything under pressure.

It also was reported that negotiations are under way on how to terminate Berman's business connections with Gas-On, but officials for Meridor's company refused to confirm this.

Shatz previously told *The Post* that he had met Berman in a January 1981 visit to Israel and that they, along with others, had decided to form an Israeli company to develop his invention. Shatz had said that last June he sent to Israel a



Kenneth Shatz (Uri Keren)

working prototype of the device which Meridor saw before the elections and which prompted the minister to make his proclamation about a "revolutionary" energy breakthrough.

Saudi Arabia seen returning to Middle East sidelines

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Affairs Reporter

Saudi Arabia's influence on U.S. Middle East policy is likely to decrease in the immediate future because of falling oil revenues and the return of Egypt and Iran to a more central role in the politics of the region.

This was the assessment last night of William Quandt, a senior fellow at Washington's Brookings Institute and former staff member of the National Security Council. He was delivering the inaugural Georges Kallier lecture on "Saudi Arabia in the post-Sadat Era" at Tel Aviv University's Shiloah Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies.

Quandt suggested that it was primarily the revolution in Iran and Egypt's isolation after its peace treaty with Israel, as well as vastly increased oil revenues in the late 1970s, that had enabled Riyadh to take a more central role in Middle Eastern Affairs — culminating in the ill-fated Fahd Middle East plan last August.

But with Egypt presumably about to mend its fences with the Arab world, and Iran regaining some of its former stature following its recent victories over Iraq in the Gulf war, Saudi Arabia would probably return to its traditional — and, Quandt suggested, its preferred — role of maintaining a low profile and influencing events from the sidelines.

Also, Quandt pointed out, the current oil glut would probably force Saudi Arabia to reduce its production still further from its current seven million barrels a day, considerably reducing the revenues from which it has been bankrolling its political activities in the region in recent years.

As for the Fahd plan, which revealed dramatically the limitations of Riyadh's influence over events in the region, Quandt suggested that this was probably initiated by the PLO in early 1981 as part of its drive to enter into some form of dialogue with the U.S. while by-passing UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Pessimism clouds reopening of Bir Zeit

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bir Zeit University reopened yesterday after being closed for three months by order of the military government amid an air of pessimism that the institution's troubles with the authorities are not really over.

Yesterday's first day of studies passed off uneventfully. But students have made it clear that the continued town arrest of members of the student council is a source of bitterness.

In Jenin and Nablus minor disturbances were reported, but otherwise the West Bank was relatively calm for the first time in many weeks.

A military court in Nablus sentenced five youths found guilty of throwing petrol bombs in the town of Beit Sahour late last year to jail sentences of up to 18 months and two years suspended. The homes of the families of the youths were demolished by an administrative order last November.

The collective punishment ordered by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon aroused bitter international and local protest at the time and threatened to sour the annual Christmas celebrations. Eventually the minister gave the families permission to rebuild their homes.

Hamdi Faraj, a journalist living in the Dehaisheh camp, and Dr. Azmi Shuebi, a member of the El-Birah municipal council, both detained several weeks ago were remanded for a further period yesterday on suspicion of involvement in security offences.

Yamit pets find homes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Animal lovers, moved by reports of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' adoption of cats and dogs abandoned by departing Yamit settlers, have been crowding to the SPCA compound here to find pets, leaving it "emptier than it has ever been," SPCA manager Hilda Friedstein said yesterday.

Row over U.S. body affiliating with Maccabi World Union

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A row erupted yesterday between Israel's two major sports organizations, Maccabi and Hapoel, over the application of the U.S. Committee-Sport for Israel to affiliate immediately to the Maccabi World Union. The Committee is the umbrella organization for all American bodies engaged in work on behalf of sport in Israel.

The application, which will be discussed at this week's meeting of the 19th MWU congress at Ramat Gan's Kfar Hamaccabiah, has been received "with acclamation" by the Union, International Maccabiah games organizing committee chairman Michael Kevichazi told *The Jerusalem Post*. The necessary constitutional changes would now be made to enable the affiliation to take place.

Yitzhak Ofek, secretary-general

of Hapoel and president of the Israel Olympic Committee told *The Post* last night: "Affiliation to the MWU is bound to erode the neutrality of the U.S. Committee, whose task is to support all sport in Israel." Ofek said that the Israel Sports Federation (which is Hapoel dominated) and local basketball, football and tennis associations — as well as Betar and Elitzur — stand with Hapoel in their strong objections to the proposed affiliation.

U.S. Committee president Robert Spivak strenuously denied that affiliation to the MWU would in any way affect its policy of support for all Israeli sports groups. The affiliation had been decided upon because the selection and financing of American teams for the Maccabiah had been the committee's major project ever since the establishment of the state.

Split in Arab council over protests

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A split has emerged in the Committee of Arab Local Council chairmen over their response to the situation in the administered territories, and the problem of the Druse of the Golan Heights.

The moderates group comprising some 20 out of 44 local council chairmen has accused its colleagues belonging to the Communist-backed Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (DFPE) of neglecting local affairs in favour of increasing involvement in the political conflicts in the territories and the Golan.

The moderates are either members of Zionist parties or independents who nevertheless maintain close ties with the government, and represent about 25 per cent of the non-Jewish population.

Arab local councils have held protest strikes twice in the past two weeks, in which most of the Arabs took part, to express their solidarity with radical elements in the territories and the Golan. The moderates claim that the decision to strike was made due to the backing of the committee chairman, Ibrahim Nimer Hussein, mayor of Shfaram, even though he too is considered a moderate.

Arab affairs officials are concerned by the stronger ties between Israeli Arabs and those in the territories and by the increasing solidarity between Israeli Druse and those on the Golan.

They said that the slogan sounded on the Temple Mount during the visit last Saturday of Israeli Arab leaders — "one people and not two" — is an ominous sign for the future.

Lahat criticized for 'unrealistic' budget

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The municipal opposition yesterday announced that the \$4.5 billion budget presented by Mayor Shlomo Lahat to the City Council on Sunday was "unrealistic" and would lead to a deficit of millions of shekels.

Opposition leader Nathan Wollock said the budget is based largely on income from taxes which have been cancelled, but which the city hopes will be made up by the Finance Ministry.

The opposition blasted Lahat for "ignoring" the real needs of the

city's education and hospital services, by trying to eliminate the municipal public health system by transferring the hospitals to the government, and for threatening to resign from the Union of Local Authorities.

Lahat had criticized the union for decreasing Tel Aviv's share of taxation returned to the city by the government via the union from 14.5 per cent to 13.3 per cent, meaning a \$27m. reduction.

Union Chairman Pinhas Eilon yesterday denied Lahat's accusations.

Bolivian flood victims get Israeli medicines

TEL AVIV. — Some 1,600 kilos of medicines and plasma have been sent by Magen David Adom to the victims of the Bolivian floods.

The supplies were flown yesterday to Miami by El Al, free of charge. They will be transferred to the Bolivian Red Cross.

El Al seen losing \$35m. each year

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rumours spread yesterday that the public committee investigating the consequences of grounding El Al flights on the Sabbath and Jewish holidays has concluded that the national airline would lose \$35 million annually if such action were taken.

The losses suffered by Ben-Gurion Airport and the Airport Authority would be much greater, the committee also concluded, according to the rumours reaching El Al workers.

It was said that the committee had concluded its investigations of what would happen if Sabbath and Jewish holiday flights of El Al were eliminated in accordance with the government's coalition agreement with Agudat Yisrael. The committee is due to present its findings to Transport Minister Haim Corfu this week.

The committee also allegedly found that further damages would be incurred by Sabbath and holiday closures in the long run, when other airlines move into the schedules and markets vacated by El Al.

Cutting El Al's operations on weekends and holidays would not save the airline any money, because the workers would have to be compensated for receiving less pay when they stop working on holidays, the committee is rumoured to have decided.

A Transport Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Corfu had not received the committee's conclusions and therefore could not comment.

Agudat Yisrael, which is pressuring the government on El Al, has said it will tolerate no compromises in the coalition agreement and is threatening to ask all Orthodox Jews to boycott El Al.

Meanwhile, the temporary injunction issued by the Tel Aviv Labour Court barring the government from unilaterally grounding El Al on the Sabbath and Jewish holidays still stands. El Al workers obtained the injunction earlier this month.

Boston Marathon won by Salazar

BOSTON (AP). — World record holder Alberto Salazar won the 86th annual Boston Marathon yesterday, edging out fellow American Dick Beardsley, who challenged Salazar in a neck-and-neck race right down to the finish line.

Salazar's unofficial time was 2:08.48, which is about 35 seconds short of his world record. Beardsley followed by scant seconds.

THE CENTENARY OF STRAVINSKY'S BIRTH

4 Festive Concerts
Leonard Bernstein, conductor
Isaac Stern, violinist
Tel-Aviv, The Fredric R. Mann Auditorium
8.30 p.m., April 1982

Thursday, 22 April 1982
Presented by The Israeli Friends of Tel-Aviv University
For the benefit of Tel-Aviv University

Saturday, 24 April 1982
Programme of Works by Stravinsky
Symphony in Three Movements
Concerto in D major for violin and orchestra
"Petrouchka" Suite
Scherzo a la Russe

Wednesday, 28 April 1982
Salute to "Shiratzim"

Thursday, 29 April 1982
Stravinsky: "Scenes de Ballet"
Bernstein: Serenade for violin and orchestra
Stravinsky: "Le Sacre du printemps"

Tickets available at the IPO Box Office,
Mann Auditorium, Tel-Aviv, 101, 102, 103, 104
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Discount to IPO subscribers per voucher 10% for 24 April
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THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Founded by Bronfman Huberman • Music Director Zubin Mehta

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

The Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr. Stuart Saunders, will be visiting Israel in May this year.

Invitations to an alumni function to be held on May 16 at the Faculty Club, Tel Aviv University have been sent to those alumni on record at the University of Cape Town.

If you are an alumnus of the University and have not received an invitation, please contact Mrs. Rachel Pentol at Tel. 03-413511 between the hours of 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

The Faculty of Humanities — The Department of English

The Annual Awards Ceremony in Memory of Nadav Vardi

on Thursday, April 22, 1982, at 6.00 p.m.
in the Gilman Building, Room 222, Ramat Aviv Campus

Scholarships will be awarded and the winners of the Vardi Essay Prize Competition will be announced.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations

The American Cultural Center in Jerusalem

Invite the public to a guest lecture on
US-Soviet Strategic Rivalry in the Persian Gulf
by
Dr. William Quandt
Well-known Middle East expert, and former U.S. Undersecretary of State
Author of "Saudi Arabia in the 1980s"

The lecture will be held in the Truman Building, Mount Scopus Campus, on Thursday April 22, 1982 at 4.30 p.m.

News from Olympic Daily to Greece at 08.50 a.m.

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OLYMPIC AIRWAYS

Olympic - A pleasant way to fly. Greece - a wonderful place for a vacation.

Iran admits 45 jailed in failed coup attempt

LONDON (Reuters). — Iran's judicial authorities gave fresh information yesterday on an alleged coup plot involving the family of the country's second-ranking spiritual leader, Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari.

The head of a military tribunal investigating the plot told Tehran Radio that 45 people, including former foreign minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh and two close relatives of Shariatmadari, had been arrested and would face possible death sentences.

Hojatolislam Mohammad Rezaei also said Ghotbzadeh and his accomplices had raised \$94,000 and planned to bomb the Tehran home of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Meanwhile, the exiled son of Shariatmadari said in Hamburg yesterday that his father's life was in danger. He said his father's offices and religious schools in the holy city of Qom were seized by security forces last week.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari, 82, has been under virtual house arrest for

two years for opposing Khomeini. The ayatollah yesterday issued a statement through his son in Hamburg denying any connection with the plot.

Rezaei told the radio that a group called "saviours of the Iranian revolution" with links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Iranian monarchists and "pseudo-clergymen" had been formed to implement the plot.

He said Hector Villalon, an Argentine businessman now living in Paris, had acted as the liaison between the CIA and the group.

Meanwhile, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Italy said yesterday he had resigned and was seeking political asylum, accusing Iran's revolutionary government of carrying out more than 10,000 summary executions since it came to power.

Mohammad Hossein Naghdi, in charge of the Iranian Embassy in Italy since his predecessor also resigned last August, cited lack of freedom, the war against Iraq and economic problems among his reasons for quitting.

Falkland crisis may halt pope's UK visit

LONDON (AP). — Pope John Paul II may cancel his visit to Britain next month if Britain and Argentina go to war over the Falkland Islands, Cardinal Basil Hume, head of the Roman Catholic Church here said yesterday.

"I think it would be very difficult indeed for a pope to go to a country which was actually at war with another country," Hume told reporters at a press conference. "He has to be spiritual father of all those in both countries, and that would put him in an impossible situation."

John Paul is scheduled to arrive here May 28 and tour nine British cities over six days. The proposed visit already is controversial among Britain's Protestant community. The officially established Anglican Church broke with papal authority

in 1534 under Henry VIII, and headline Protestants have opposed the papal tour as an uncalled-for gesture of reconciliation between the two churches.

Irish Protestant firebrand Ian Paisley, a staunch opponent of the trip, seized on the Falklands crisis at a news conference a week after Argentina's April 2 invasion of the South Atlantic islands.

As Britain and Argentina prepared for a possible shooting conflict over the Falkland Islands, it was revealed that Prince Charles has hired Argentine-born Raul Correa to look after his polo ponies.

Buckingham Palace said the appointment was made before Argentina occupied the islands. Correa, 38, looks after the prince's eight polo ponies in the stables at Windsor Castle.

French embassy, airline in Vienna blasted

VIENNA (UPI). — Bombs that damaged the French embassy and the Air France office yesterday in the centre of Vienna were preceded by mysterious phone calls to the embassy, police said.

"We know that unknown persons phoned the embassy repeatedly in the past few days without revealing their identity," a police official said. "The content of the anonymous calls were not disclosed by the embassy."

No one was hurt in the blasts, which caused extensive damage to the airline office and less severe damage to the embassy.

Some sources said the attack may have been instigated by the international terrorist Carlos who recently threatened the French government in connection with the arrest of two suspected terrorists.

Last month he threatened the French government in a letter delivered to the French embassy in The Hague demanding the release of two suspected terrorists.

The letter demanded the release of Bruno Breguet, 32, of Switzerland, and Magdalena Kaupp, 34, of West Germany, who were arrested February 16 in Paris as they fled from an underground parking lot near the Champs-Élysées. Carlos said in his letter he would carry out "reprisals" against the French government.

Bonn and Riyadh hold security talks

RIYADH (AP). — The Interior Ministers of Saudi Arabia and West Germany held comprehensive talks yesterday attended by top security, intelligence and border authorities in the two countries.

The Saudi state radio said that practically all department heads of the Saudi and West German Interior Ministries, as well as Saudi police chiefs, sat in on the first round of talks between Prince Nayef Bin Abdul-Aziz and his Bonn counterpart, Gerhard Baum.

Poland, U.S. mark Warsaw Ghetto uprising

WARSAW (UPI). — About 800 Poles gathered in freak snow showers yesterday to mark the 39th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

The official army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnowski* stressed wartime cooperation between Poles and Jews, in an apparent attempt to hit back at accusations of Polish anti-Semitism.

The three-week World War II ghetto battle, in which almost 90,000 Warsaw Jews were killed or captured, erupted April 19, 1943.

One of the ironies when martial law was declared was that Marek Edelman, one of the few surviving uprising leaders, was interned briefly as a Solidarity activist.

The anniversary ceremony at the ghetto monument was, as in most years, brief and low-key. A military guard of honour beat solemn drum rolls as eight wreaths were laid at the stark bronze monument by delegations including city officials, the Defence Ministry and Jewish organizations.

"The fate of the Jewish community is an inseparable part of Polish history, the armed struggle in the Warsaw Ghetto is an integral part of the struggle and martyrdom of the Polish nation and the assistance to those who were doomed to destruction is a fine chapter of heroism and humanitarianism," *Zolnierz Wolnowski* said.

In the U.S. on Sunday, American Jews gathered from coast to coast on the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising pledged to "never forget" the 6 million Jews killed in the Holocaust.

"Let us remember what we have seen. We can never forget it and we shall not allow others to forget," urged Benjamin Meed, a Holocaust survivor who spoke at a New York gathering that drew 3,500.

President Ronald Reagan, in a letter read to the group, said, "the terrible spectre of death camps and savage oppression are a memory this and following generations must never forget."

Christians joined Jews in a memorial ceremony in Buffalo, New York, where Simon Wiesenthal, who brought many Nazi war criminals to trial, said the Holocaust was more than a Jewish problem. "In 37 years, I was not only looking for Nazi criminals to bring them to justice," said Wiesenthal, 73. "I was looking for answers to the question, why?"

In Chicago, about 30 people lit candles and sang Hebrew songs outside the Holiday Inn-O'Hare Airport, where a group labelled "A Front for anti-Semitism" was holding a seminar.

"We want to tell the world that these people inside, they're just telling vicious lies," said one protester, Helene Hoffman, whose parents were prisoners in concentration camps.

The seminar was sponsored by a group called "The Institute for Historical Review," backed by Arthur Butz, a Northwestern University professor who wrote a book on his theory that the Holocaust was a hoax created by Jews to raise sympathy money for Israel.

This issue was addressed Sunday at New York City's Temple Emanuel by author Eli Wiesel, himself a survivor of the concentration camps. He accused those "vicious, ugly, morally demented" revisionists who deny the Holocaust as "taking sides with the killers."

He stressed that it is imperative for survivors to retell the story of the Holocaust as tribute to those who perished in the hands of the Nazis. (UPI, AP, JTA)



Last night's state memorial ceremony at Yad Vashem ushers in the Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day. (Elihu Harari)

MEMORIAL

(Continued from Page One)

Conference, in which the Nazis plotted the death of 11 million Jews in Europe and North Africa.

Gideon Hausner of the Yad Vashem Council pointed to the "vast distance" that the Jewish People have travelled since the Holocaust, when concentration-camp inmates could choose to follow orders of German officers and live for a while, or to die immediately.

Today, he continued, Jews are no longer "human dust. They stand tall as citizens of a sovereign nation and decide themselves what to do." Hausner warned that the terrorist message of the PLO should be taken seriously, and that the world — fearful of the spread of violence and terror — can learn a lesson from the Holocaust era.

Representing the organizations of former fighters, partisans and concentration camp inmates, Dr. Moshe Sher urged the sounding of a warning against the resurgence of neo-Fascism and anti-Semitism around the world.

Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef recited a chapter of the Psalms in place of the Ashkenazi counterpart, Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, who was "on a mission of saving lives" in Yamit, trying to convince diehards not to oppose the withdrawal with violent means against themselves or others.

A bronze commemorative medalion, struck in Rome immediately after the liberation of the concentration camps, was presented yesterday to the kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot museum by Yair Bagan of kibbutz Ha'ogen. It bears the inscription "Israel" in Hebrew and Latin, with the date 1945. The other side shows lightning hitting an axe with a swastika. The medalion's origin is unknown.

A two-minute siren of mourning sounds at 8 a.m. today, bringing all traffic to a halt and citizens to their feet in memory of the victims of the Holocaust. Places of entertainment and cafes were closed last night.

Malay leader calls for holy war on Jerusalem

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters). — Former Malaysian prime minister Tunku Abdul Rahman yesterday called on Arab governments to organize a holy army to recover Jerusalem from Israel.

Referring to the shooting incident on the Temple Mount earlier this month, the Tunku wrote in his weekly newspaper column: "If Moslems truly feel so badly about the desecration of the holy mosque, then mere talk and walling alone is not enough."

Sports

Biff boosts

Braves to record

NEW YORK (AP). — The Atlanta Braves tied Oakland's year-old major league record for victories at the start of the season with their 11th in a row on Sunday as pinch-hitter Biff Pocoroba smashed a two-run double in the eighth innings to give them a 6-5 victory over Houston. The victory also broke the National League record of 10 in a row set by the 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers and matched by Pittsburgh in 1962.

Chris Chambliss doubled with one out in the eighth off Dave Smith and Bruce Benedict was intentionally walked, after Rafael Ramirez's grounder forced Benedict, Pocoroba batted for winning reliever Al Hrabosky and doubled to left-center field to break the 4-4 tie. Rick Camp pitched the last two innings and survived a Houston threat in the bottom of the ninth to earn his third save. Camp gave up Ray Knight's sacrifice fly before ending the game by getting Art Howe to bounce back to the mound.

National League Results

Monday 7, New York 4
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 1
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5, 11 innings
Atlanta 6, Houston 5
San Diego 9, Los Angeles 3
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 2

American League

Monday 5, New York 2
Cleveland 4, Kansas City 2
Boston 4, Toronto 3
Chicago 6, Baltimore 4
Texas 9, Milwaukee 4
California 5, Minnesota 2
Seattle 4, Oakland 3

Islanders top Rangers

NEW YORK (AP). — Bryan Trottier scored on a backhander three minutes into overtime on Sunday night, boosting the New York Islanders to a 4-3 National Hockey League playoff victory over the New York Rangers for a 2-1 lead in their best-of-seven quarterfinal series.

In other Stanley Cup playoff games, the Chicago Black Hawks beat the St. Louis Blues 6-5 to hold a 2-1 lead. The Quebec Nordiques defeated Boston 3-2 to cut the Bruins' lead to 2-1, and the Vancouver Canucks took a 4-3 overtime victory over the Los Angeles Kings to lead their series by the same 2-1 margin.

Lights on for Lendl

HOUSTON (AP). — There was a strange end to the \$300,000 W.C.T. tennis tournament here when top-seeded Ivan Lendl defeated Jose-Luis Clerc by default in the final because Clerc refused to move to a lighted court as darkness fell on the rain-soaked center court. The match ended in the fourth set after more than four hours of play and two hold-overs because of rain.

Lendl was leading two sets to one, 3-6, 7-6, 6-0, but had fallen behind 1-4 in the fourth set. The Czech star then complained that it was too dark to see. Tournament referee Zino Pfau agreed and everyone — except Clerc — moved to the lighted court No. 5. Pfau said neither he nor fellow pro Wojtek Fibak could persuade Clerc to change his mind.

"He just didn't want to move, he felt the light was sufficient to continue play," Pfau said. "I told him I would give him three minutes after I arrived at court, 5 before I defaulted him."

Clerc never showed, leaving Lendl to collect his first prize of \$100,000 for his 10th tournament title in his last 15 starts. Lendl has won 76 of his last 78 matches.

In Los Angeles, Jimmy Connors overhauled seeded Mats Wilander 6-2, 6-1 to capture the \$200,000 Pacific Southwest Open.

Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver defeated Anne Smith and Kathy Jordan 7-5, 6-3 to win the women's world doubles championship in Fort Worth, Texas.

SCOREBOARD

SOCCER: Peru, a goal down after only 25 seconds, scored a useful 2-1 win over fellow World Cup finalists Hungary in Budapest with two goals from their brilliant midfielder player Jello Cesar. Under World Cup warm-up match, El Salvador defeated Honduras 3-2.

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Through the Jerusalem Post to all the English readers and the tourists.

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מעריב

Through Ma'ariv in the afternoon to hundreds of thousands of readers in the country.

העיר

Through Ha'ir to the Dan Region (Ha'ir is distributed free and reaches all newspaper readers in and around Tel Aviv).

כל העיר

Through Kol Ha'ir to Jeronolimites (Kol Ha'ir is distributed free and reaches all Jerusalem newspaper readers).

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- Directly by phone: 611001, 439380
- After 7.00 p.m. and during the night: 239952

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS



ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

9.00 Why does my Father cry? 9.15 The Holocaust — a visit to Yad Vashem 10.10 Life in the Ghetto during the Holocaust 10.30 The Cigarette Vendor in the Square of the Three Crowns 11.00 Anne Frank's kindergarten class 11.30 Crystal Night 12.00 Night and Darkness 12.45 The Sea-like 16.00 What Father didn't tell 16.30 We make music 16.30 The Swastika

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Children of the Holocaust — lives of children in the ghettos and concentration camps

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes: 18.30 News roundup

18.32 The Super Seven

19.00 Documentary: Yad Vashem

19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a new roundup

20.03 Spoken Arabic — presented by Shay K. Ophir

20.30 Lookout Point — bi-weekly science and technology magazine presented by Prof. Ya'akov Shatzman

21.00 Mabat Newsworld

21.30 Kolbitok — weekly consumer magazine

22.00 The Last Sea — Haim Guri's film about the Holocaust in Europe and the survivors' immigration to Israel

22.30 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial): 17.40 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.20 (UTV 3) The Flying Kiwi 19.00 News in French (UTV 3) Caudill Camera 19.30 News in Hebrew 19.45 Magazine Zero One 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 The Story of Writing 21.10 Dark Room 21.30 Seven Ages 22.00 News in English 22.15 Bestseller: Beggarman Thief

ON THE AIR

First Programme

6.08 Solemn songs

7.11 (stereo) Albino: Adagio; Mozart: Andante from Symphony Concertante for Violin and Viola (Stern, Zukerman, Barenboim); Kavel: Pavane pour une infante défunte; Bloch: from Suite, Ba'al Shem (Lydia Mordkovich); Zvi Avit: On the River Babylon's (Jerusalem Symphony, Zalkow)

8.07 (stereo) Gelbrun: Dirge for the Jewish Ghetto (Harpas, Kol Yizael, Gelbrun) Gideon Klein: Piano Sonata; Israel Glick: Songs on texts written by

children at the Theresienstadt Ghetto; Victor Ullmann: Piano Sonata No.8 (Sara Funon-Hayman); Schoenberg: The Survivor from The Warsaw Ghetto (Jerusalem Symphony, Spenser); Yitzhak Edel: Trio in Memory of the Polish Victims (Alexander Tal); Ilia Zelenka: Auszeit, Cantata

10.05 (stereo) Shostakovich: Symphony No.13 Babi Yar (Dimitri Peltow, Previn); Beethoven: Andante from Pathétique Sonata (Ashkenazy)

11.15 Elementary School Broadcasts

11.30 Education for All

12.05 (stereo) Yehuda Wolk: The Wall, Opera (Samsouov, Flachsner, Pollak, Rosenblit, George Singer); Schubert: Andante from Quartet; Death and the Maiden (Guarneri); Oscar Moravetz: From the Diary of Anne Frank (Adi Etzion-Zak, Israel Philharmonic, Segal; Ben-Haim Yiktor (Mishori, Jerusalem Symphony, Ronli-Riklis); Mahler: Adagio from Symphony No.10

14.10 Children's programmes

15.00 (stereo) Gelbrun: Das Scaeddele bewent (Rinat, Barit); Ami Mayant: Songs in Yiddish (Jerusalem Symphony, Rodan); Eddy Halperin: The Auszeit Orchestra plays (Jerusalem Symphony, Rodan)

16.05 Talk by Dr. P.E. Graderwall on Jewish Composers under the Nazi rule

17.35 Programmes for Olim

20.05 Everyman's University

20.35 (stereo): From our Concert Halls
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.05 IDF Evening Newsworld
18.05 Across the Dunes
19.05 Hebrew songs
21.00 Mabat Newsworld

21.35 University on the Air (repeat)

22.05 Light Classical Music

23.05 Stopping Stone — music magazine (repeat)

00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat with Gila Almagor

Second Programme

6.40 Editorial Review

7.00 This Morning — news magazine

8.10 All Shades of the News

10.05 Radio Drama — The Long Journey

11.05 The Sinking of an Immigrant Boat

14.10 Denying the Holocaust

15.05 A Man's Search for Meaning (repeat)

16.10 The Kaluga Camp

16.50 Reading: Psalms 21

20.10 Together with...

21.05 Cantorial Music

22.05 A Day Without Smoking (repeat)

23.05 Two by Two — family counselling

Army Radio

6.30 University on the Air — Prof. Yuval Goren talks about Zionism in Israel

7.07 "707" — Alex Ansky reviews the morning papers

9.05 Right Now

11.05 Letters, poems and songs written under the influence of the Holocaust

12.05 The First Ghetto Uprising

14.10 Songs written in the ghettos and

concentration camps (repeat)
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.05 IDF Evening Newsworld
18.05 Across the Dunes
19.05 Hebrew songs
21.00 Mabat Newsworld
21.35 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Light Classical Music
23.05 Stopping Stone — music magazine (repeat)
00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat with Gila Almagor

NEWS BULLETINS

Army Radio: Every hour on the hour.

First Programme: Every two hours, from 7 a.m. to midnight; 6 p.m. broadcast in a.m. to midnight; 6 p.m. broadcast in a.m. to midnight.

Second Programme: Every two hours, from 7 a.m. to midnight; 6 p.m. broadcast in a.m. to midnight; 6 p.m. broadcast in a.m. to midnight.

Third Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Fourth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Fifth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Sixth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Seventh Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Eighth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Ninth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Tenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Eleventh Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Twelfth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Thirteenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Fourteenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Fifteenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Sixteenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Seventeenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Eighteenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Nineteenth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

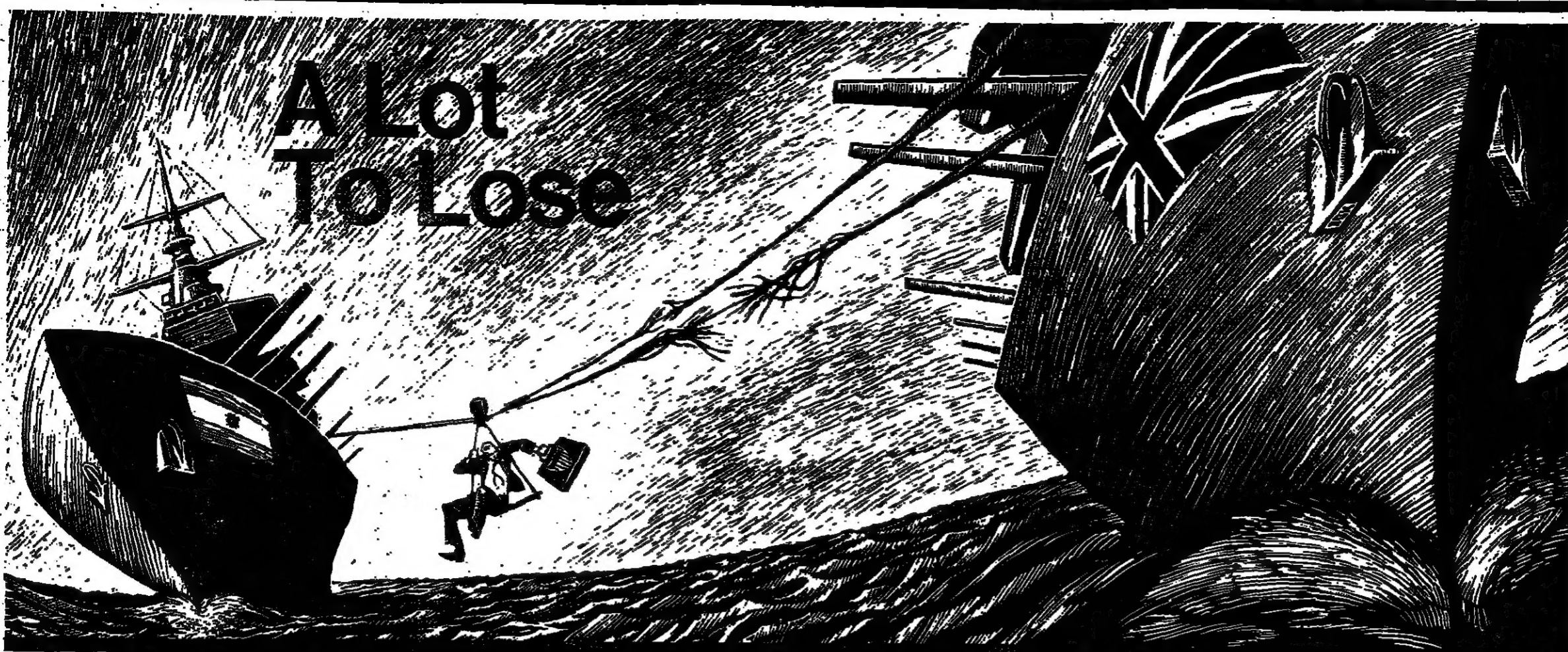
Twentieth Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Twenty-first Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Twenty-second Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Twenty-third Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Twenty-fourth

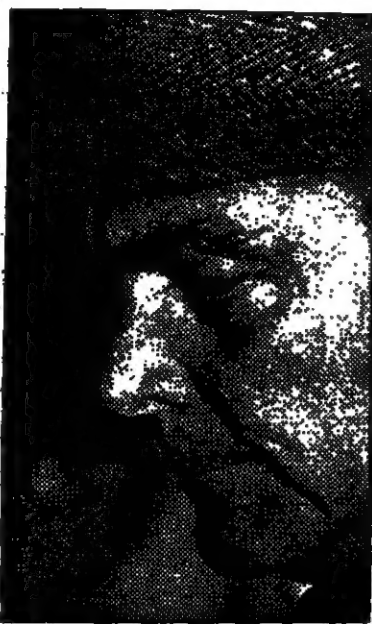


A Lot To Lose

Run It Down The Flagpole, Says London

Argentina's blue-and-white striped flag still flew over the Falkland Islands last week, but for 200 miles around, British nuclear-powered submarines apparently ruled the waves. Except for a dash by two small patrol boats to the Malvinas, as Argentines call the islands, Buenos Aires let the blockade go untested. The Argentine fleet put to sea but did not initially sail into Britain's no-go zone.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher insisted the Union Jack must fly again over the island capital of Stanley to symbolize, at least temporarily, London's claim to the wind-swept South Atlantic islands seized by Argentina on April 2. "We made clear," she advised cheering members of Parliament, "that the withdrawal of the invaders' troops must come first, that the sovereignty of the islands is not affected by the act of invasion and that, when it comes to future negotiations, what matters most is what the Falkland Islanders themselves wish." The 1,800 islanders have blocked past attempts at com-



Secretary Haig in transit last week.

promise, but as Mrs. Thatcher noted, "their recent experiences" may have caused their views to change.

De ninguna manera — no way — insisted President Leopoldo Galtieri, rejecting any retreat from Argentine sovereignty claims. He reiterated his desire for a peaceful settlement in a telephone call to President Reagan. But his underlying adamancy was bolstered by 9,000 troops recently ferried to the islands, and by potential air superiority over the British fleet of more than 50 ships which, at present speed, will complete the 8,000-mile journey from Southampton to the Falklands within a week.

Time and nearness — the Falklands are 300 miles offshore — favored the Argentines. But neither country could easily spare the billions of dollars the contest was costing. Britain converted 26 civilian ships and diverted naval vessels due to be sold or scrapped. International bankers were reassessing Argentina's \$34 billion foreign debt and the Common Market suspended imports from Buenos Aires for 30 days.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. meanwhile "developed new ideas" and resumed the tiring jet shuttle between Buenos Aires and London. His mission had teetered near collapse after Argentina declined to share interim administration of the islands with London and outsiders, possibly to include Washington. Mr. Haig, indicating frustration after tens of thousands of miles of travel and nearly 100 hours in negotiation, said "mutually contradictory" positions created a situation that was "exceptionally difficult and dangerous." Pressing hard to break the deadlock, he met yesterday with the three service chiefs who comprise the Argentine junta.

Latin American suspicions that Washington might tilt toward London were stoked by the fact that the United States was supplying Britain with intelligence data. Under long-standing arrangements, officials said, English-speaking "cousins" swap intelligence and weather data and British ships refueled at American facilities on Ascension Island, halfway point to the Falklands. "We have been careful to maintain these relationships," Mr. Haig said, "to preserve our influence with both Governments." But despite British pressure for more help, he pledged not "to go beyond" customary cooperation.

The Soviet Union, cheerleading for Argentina ("We can only guess at the cynical calculations that lie behind this," Mrs. Thatcher said), reportedly posted two nuclear-powered submarines in the Southwest Atlantic. Soviet spy ships, reconnaissance planes and satellites followed British naval operations. But there was no confirmation of reports that Moscow was relaying intelligence to Buenos Aires, a major food exporter to the Soviet Union. President Reagan said he would like to see the Russians "bust out."

The Falkland Stakes Are High for Washington Too

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON — AS the British flotilla steamed toward large Argentine forces encamped on the Falkland Islands, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. pressed hard last week for a diplomatic settlement. In Washington, where many officials had viewed the distant conflict as a kind of comic opera, the mood grew sober. The stakes for the United States and for Britain and Argentina, it became clear, were far higher than had been imagined.

But there was also optimism. Many officials were confident that despite time pressures and the apparent willingness of Britain and Argentina to risk war over the barren South Atlantic islands, Mr. Haig's chances for success were good. "Historically, negotiators have rarely relied exclusively on the persuasiveness of the argument," Henry A. Kissinger, a virtuoso of the art of diplomatic shuffling, has written. "A country's bargaining position," he continued, "has traditionally depended not only on the logic of its proposals but also on the penalties it could exact for the other side's failure to agree."

The feeling in Washington was that the price Argentina might have to pay if diplomacy failed was higher than either wished to contemplate. It was considerably higher than either would have to pay for a negotiated accord.

With more than 50 ships and several thousand Royal Marines heading for the Falklands, and with support from an aroused public opinion and its European Common Market allies, Britain posed severe military, political and economic threats to the Argentine junta headed by General Leopoldo Galtieri. Argentina seized the islands from Britain on April 2, much as India had taken over Goa in 1962, ending centuries of Portuguese rule.

General Galtieri's public excitedly hailed the occupation of the Malvinas, as they are known in Argentina. But the junta seemed wary that public enthusiasm could easily dissipate under pressure from a costly clash with the British and economic sanctions invoked by Western Europe. If events

did not work out his way, President Galtieri would have to consider the possibility of resigning. There was talk that the conflict might drive Argentina closer to the Russians. But General Galtieri's background and ideology suggested that he would rather stay in the Western camp if Mr. Haig could come up with a face-saving formula.

For Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the military, political and economic difficulties were no less severe. She also was buoyed by an outpouring of support that might quickly disappear if Britain could not easily regain the islands. Without a settlement, even if troops were landed in the Falklands, the British fleet would have to remain on station indefinitely, at a high cost to the Treasury and to Britain's military responsibilities in Europe.

The stakes for the United States were also high. Although the Falklands have no strategic value, whether in British or Argentine hands, a prolonged conflict, and especially a military clash, could bring on serious repercussions.

If American diplomatic efforts fail, public opinion in Britain, already unhappy with Mr. Haig's mediating stance, could turn against the United States. Washington's appearance of neutrality was contrasted unfavorably with the support by London's Common Market allies. Failure could isolate the United States from Europe and damage American efforts to guide the alliance through difficult economic and political times. It could also aggravate the tensions over nuclear weapons deployment in Europe. If Mrs. Thatcher were forced out, considered a likely result if the Falklands dispute turns into a fiasco, a Labor government could take over — cool toward NATO and opposed to nuclear weapons deployment.

Threat to 'Special Relationship'

Such a scenario would add to already ample criticism of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe and the United States. Americans have increasingly been questioning the cost of keeping more than 200,000 troops in Europe, assessing the obligation against a background of political differences with the allies over issues such as the Middle East and East-West trade. And in Europe, doubts about American reliability

inevitably will be raised if the United States is seen as having stood by while Britain, its partner in what was once a "special relationship," suffers embarrassment.

In Buenos Aires, the Government had been trying to repair relations with Washington and other Western capitals. North American hostility had been kept high by Argentina's human rights record — thousands of "disappearances" of people, presumably arrested and murdered by security forces. Bad feelings were heightened when the junta stepped up grain sales to the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan, when Washington was trying to curb such sales.

But the Reagan Administration, welcomed closer ties with Argentina as an important anchor in any South Atlantic strategy. It also has counted on Argentina's help in training Honduran and Salvadoran military forces and in supporting Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative. The Falklands conflict threatened to divert Latin American attention from Washington's concerns about Cuba and Central America. It has also split the Organization of American States; English-speaking Caribbean countries have sided with Britain, while Latin Americans support Argentina.

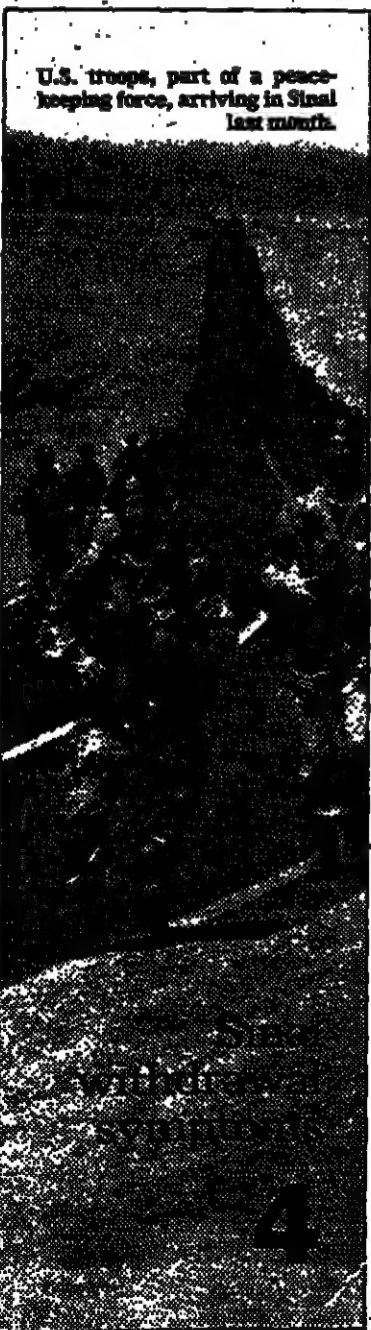
The Dangers of Shuttling

In addition, both Argentina and Britain are in precarious economic health, so the crisis, if it is prolonged, could have serious and unpredictable implications for both countries and for the international financial community at a time of world recession.

Secretary Haig also has a personal stake in the outcome in the Falklands negotiation, his first sustained personal effort at international mediation. The degree of his success or failure will inevitably be judged in Washington and elsewhere as a measure of his personal competence.

Mr. Kissinger faced the same phenomenon. He was lionized for his success in persuading Egypt and Syria to accept disengagement accords with Israel in 1974. But his standing dropped considerably when Israel balked in March 1975 at a further disengagement agreement with Egypt. (The accord was finally reached in September.)

But beyond Mr. Haig's own fortunes, the Falklands, in effect, have put on trial the Reagan Administration's capacities as the leader of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its hemispheric alliances. Failure, given the direct involvement of Mr. Haig and President Reagan, would be interpreted abroad as a sign of ineptness, which could weaken the United States in dealing with future crises, especially in the Middle East.



U.S. troops, part of a peacekeeping force, arriving in Sinai last month.

Reagan's troubles look infectious

3

Varied ways to count America's poor

Number of people below poverty level, in thousands, is currently calculated on money income alone.

Market value: Purchasing power of benefits on the private market.
Cash equivalent value: Amount of cash that a person would accept in place of a particular Government benefit, such as "welfare."
Poverty budget share: The usual amount spent for a particular purpose by people with incomes at the poverty level.

	Market value	Cash equivalent value	Poverty budget share
Money income alone	Number of poor		
	Poverty rate*		
Money income plus food and housing	Number of poor		
	Poverty rate*		
	Percent reduction†		
Money income plus food, housing and medical care (excluding institutional care expenditures)	Number of poor		
	Poverty rate*		
	Percent reduction†		
Money income plus food, housing and medical care (including institutional care expenditures)	Number of poor		
	Poverty rate*		
	Percent reduction†		

*Poor as a percentage of the total population

†Reduction in the number of poor from the current poverty estimate based on money income alone

Note: Calculation based on 1979 data.

Source: Census Bureau

Redefining Poverty: Some Interesting but Loaded Choices

ALMOST since the War on Poverty began in the 1960's, there has been a dispute about whether the Government was winning it. If anything, last week's Census Bureau report on ways of counting who's poor demonstrated how difficult the question is to answer.

A bit of history is instructive. The Government knew from its surveys how much cash income people had, and so it could divide the population into poor and nonpoor. (In 1979, for example, the poverty threshold was set at about \$7,412 for a family of four; 23.6 million people, or 11.1 percent of the population, had incomes below that level.)

The trouble was that the war was waged not with cash payments primarily but with in-kind benefits: food stamps, medical care and other programs so complex no one knew how much aid filtered through the governmental and private bureaucracies. Between 1965 and 1980, non-cash benefits rose from \$2.2 billion to \$27.8 billion in constant dollars.

The Government now spends three dollars in noncash benefits to low-income families for every two it spends in cash payments. Yet it has continued to define poverty only in terms of cash income.

Failure to change has had both practical and political effects. "Official poverty level" is an important definition because it is used to determine eligibility for many aid programs. And the conservative movement was given impetus by argu-

ments that the "War on Poverty" was a dismal failure. Two years ago, Congress directed the Census Bureau to find out how the poverty statistics might be changed if noncash benefits were counted. The bureau, announcing its findings last week, said, yes, millions of Americans now considered poor could be classified as nonpoor. But it provided no simple way of doing so. It suggested three approaches, the most liberal of which would have reduced the number of people in poverty by 42.3 percent before the deep budget cuts of last year went into effect.

Even the least liberal approach would result in a 20.1 percent reduction in the number of people classified as poor. In that regard, the study shows conclusively that Government efforts did have a substantial impact on poverty. In 1979, those in poverty would have been between 6.4 and 8.9 percent of the population if noncash benefits had been counted, instead of 11.1 percent, the official figure based on cash income only. But the report also goes a long way toward abolishing the widely used argument that poverty has been virtually eliminated.

The report is sure to be highly sensitive politically, as bureau director Bruce Chapman demonstrated when he refused to suggest how it might be used. "There are," he said, "problems" with all three methods. The Office of Management and Budget said it had no plans for an immediate change in definitions.



People with people in mind.

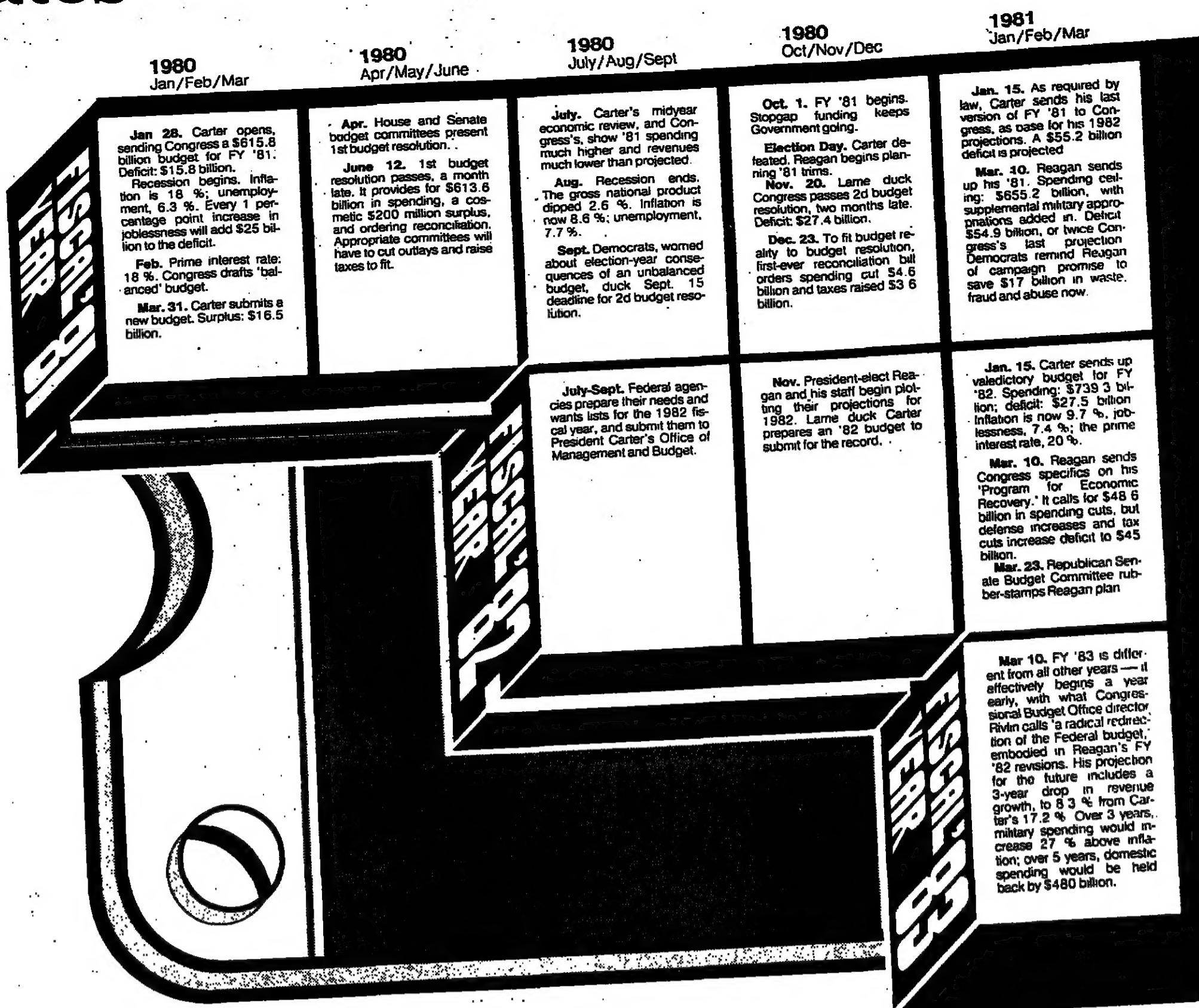


bank leumi בנק לאומי

Budget Dates Slide By

How the Process Should Work, and Why It Doesn't

At the time, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 seemed a triumph of legislative self-discipline. Now, as recent history demonstrates (see chart at right), the budget process has again become an untidy game. Designed to bring order to Congress's decisions on how much the Government should spend and how much revenue it should raise, the process instead pushes politicians to set precise ceilings on future outlays based on imprecise predictions of the state of the economy and of the mood of the voters. Over the two or more years in which one fiscal year's budget evolves, the political and the economic forecasters are often wrong. While trying to align one year's budget with reality, Congress must simultaneously work on the next year's — and sometimes clean up after the last. Still, most analysts say, any process is better than none. Here is how it was intended to work. Fifteen days after Congress convenes, the President is required to present his blueprint for the fiscal year beginning the next Oct. 1. By April 15 (last Thursday) House and Senate Budget Committees are to have presented theirs (they didn't). By May 15, a First Concurrent Budget Resolution, on which both houses agree, should be voted. It sets limits for general categories of spending — "Military," "National Resources" and so on. Authorizing committees then try to cram dozens of specific programs under each ceiling; meanwhile, appropriations committees earmark funds for them. Inevitably the sum total of the appropriations exceeds the First Resolution's targets. The Second Resolution, due 16 days before the fiscal year starts, was intended to provide for "technical adjustments," factoring in inflation, say, or providing for natural disaster cleanups. It's become a way to accommodate the excess. Frequently, cost-of-living increases for entitlements are deliberately underprojected, to bring the Second Resolution closer to the First. If the fit still isn't perfect, the 1974 act calls for "reconciliation," a separate vote that directs spending and taxing committees to comply with the Resolution's ceilings. The fiscal year begins Oct. 1. But the process is far from finished. Whenever necessary, often when expedient, "supplemental" spending bills can be passed. And while the act reaffirmed Congressional prerogative over the purse by prohibiting outright impoundment of appropriated funds by the President, it gave the White House the power to propose rescission or deferral — that is, cancellation or postponement — of them. Both tools have been quietly used since 1974.



The Nation

In Summary

All Right, So He Was Off by A Few Months

Even good soldiers can whistle a happy tune for only so long before their jaws grow tight. Barely two months ago, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan was speculating that by late spring the economy would come "roaring back." Last week, Mr. Regan declared that the economy was "dead in the water."

There was little chance of significant improvement, he said, unless Congress and the White House agree on a budget compromise that substantially reduces the Government's projected deficits, thereby reassuring the doubting financial markets and (it is hoped) drastically lowering the cost of borrowed money. "High interest rates," he said, "have brought this economy right to its knees," where it will likely stay for at least another three months.

Surely enough, the Federal Reserve Board reported later the same day that industrial output in March had fallen eight-tenths of 1 percent. Most economists regarded that decline — together with the report earlier in the week that retail sales were down five-tenths of 1 percent — as proof positive that the recession wasn't over yet.

Neither was the bad news. On Friday, final figures on the last quarter of 1981 showed that corporate profits had dropped 9.2 percent. And it was reported that United States manufacturers in March had operated at just 71.4 percent of their capacity, reflecting the seventh drop in eight months.

Meanwhile, budget negotiators for the Administration and Congress set a deadline of early this week for cutting a deal acceptable to President Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. The talks have been under way for three weeks, and, to Senate majority leader Howard H. Baker Jr., that's long enough. He said that, unless an agreement is forthcoming this week the Republican-run Senate Budget Committee would begin drafting its own budget.

In talks last week, the negotiators reportedly settled on a plan to reduce deficits over the next three fiscal years by imposing a tax on energy

products and a surtax on upper-income taxpayers and by reducing defense spending and some major domestic programs. Negotiations were to resume this afternoon, with a final session scheduled for Tuesday.

Reagan's Bow to Private Schools

The Reagan Administration continues to be consistent in its commitment to private enterprise, even in education. In Chicago last week the President outlined his promised legislation to give income tax credits to families whose children attend non-segregated private elementary and secondary schools.

The proposal, which would cost about \$100 million in lost taxes in fiscal year 1983, comes at a time when the Government is reducing funds for public education and is itself faced with record deficits. It would allow a family with an adjusted gross annual income of \$50,000 or less to take a maximum tax credit of \$500 for each student.

Speaking to 4,000 Roman Catholic educators, Mr. Reagan said the proposal was not a "divisive threat" to public education but rather would stimulate public schools through increased competition from private institutions. He said tuition credits would offer relief to "overtaxed and underappreciated" working Americans and ease the "double burden" on parents who support the public school system through taxes and also pay private school fees.

Some analysts contended that the plan was in part a response to recent White House polls that show support for Mr. Reagan eroding among Catholics and fundamentalist Protestants who heavily patronize parochial schools. In any event, criticism of the plan was quick, even among members of Congress who favored the concept. "It's a good idea, but it's bad timing," said a member of the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee, citing huge prospective budget deficits.

Others said it was not a good idea in any case. "We're cutting aid to the public schools, and now he says that we should increase aid to other systems," said Senator Henry M. Jack-

son, Democrat of Washington. "Congress is not in a mood to go in that direction."

It's Really Tough All Over

Beyond their membership in the union, rich California and poor Mississippi have never had much in common. Now, though, with tax revenues declining and Washington turning increasingly tight-fisted, officials in Sacramento and Jackson are struggling with roughly equal lack of success against fiscal and economic difficulties.

In a report to the Legislature this month, California's Director of Finance, Mary Ann Graves, said that because the state had used up a once seemingly inexhaustible \$5 billion surplus, the budget for next fiscal year would run \$1.4 billion in the red without deep cuts. The balancing act could get even rougher (with unhappy consequences for Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., who is running for the Senate) after a June 8 referendum, when voters will be considering further tax cuts.

All over California, once virtually recession-proof, local governments are having trouble making ends meet. In Los Angeles, officials say hundreds of county workers may have to be laid off. The Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, in San Jose, facing \$10 million in red ink, says many public employees may lose their jobs.

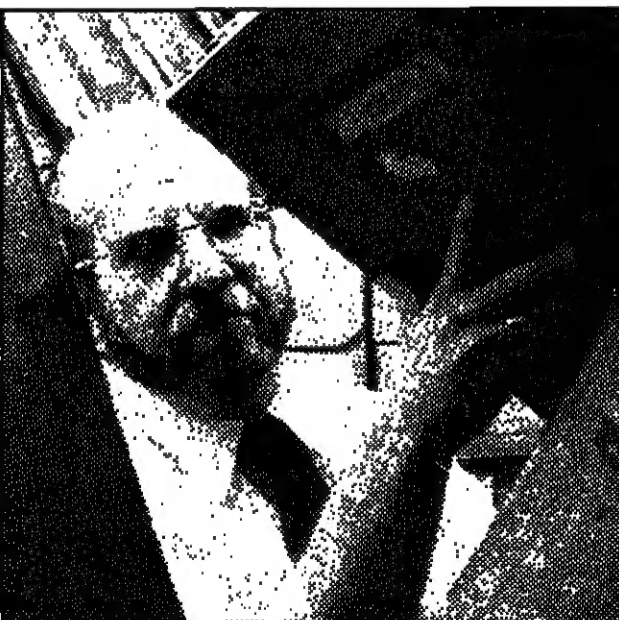
All in all, California hasn't seen such financial woes since the 1930's. Most of the difficulty is blamed on Proposition 13. That measure, adopted in 1978, mandated a sharp reduction of property taxes and resulted in increased reliance on sales, income and businesses taxes — sources that began shrinking with the current recession. Officials estimate that altogether Proposition 13 has cost state government units more than \$14 billion.

In Mississippi, always the sick man of the Sun Belt, hard times are getting even harder, especially for the black poor. Officials calculate that since 1980, Federal assistance has dropped by \$450 million. The State Legislature has shown no interest in picking up the slack. Because of Federal budget cuts that took effect last October, 22,000 children — 17 percent of the 128,000 who were receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program as of last June — have been dropped from state welfare rolls according to The Children's Defense Fund. Statewide, unemployment has been above 10 percent for several months; in some areas, especially centers of the once flourishing lumber industry, the jobless figure is more than 25 percent.

Michael Wright and Caroline Raud Heron

Administration's Data Cutbacks Worry Scholars

The New 'Information Policy' Means a Less Informed Public



Historian Ira Berlin at the National Archives.

By DAVID SHRIBMAN

WASHINGTON — In the years after Watergate, when Congress moved to install a new openness in Government, secrecy became almost a synonym for evil. Many hands made efforts to open the file drawers of Government. But as the 10th anniversary of the "third rate" burglary at the Watergate complex approaches, there is agreement and some worry that the pendulum is swinging back.

Much of the concern revolves around the Reagan "information policy." On one front, the Administration is moving to restrict the reach of the Freedom of Information Act, which permits citizens to obtain Government documents. On another, in its new Executive Order on Classification, the White House is making it easier for the Government to classify internal documents. On a third, it is leading efforts to make it a crime to disclose the identity of covert agents. Budget cuts are restricting the dispersal of statistical data and raising the question of whether documents detailing the Administration's own activities will find their way into the National Archives.

"Wherever you look, there are efforts being made to cut down on the information being made available to the public," says Stephen H. Unger, a professor of computer science at Columbia University and chairman of a subcommittee weighing the question of national security and Government regulation for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Administration spokesmen say that activities in the information field reflect a need to refine the present concept of openness. The task, they say, requires weighing public accountability against national security interests.

"We are fully committed to carrying out the philosophy and the spirit of the [Freedom of Information] Act," Jonathan C. Rose, Assistant Attorney General for Legal Policy, said when the Administration submitted its proposal to revise the Freedom of Information Act.

The Administration's cutbacks on information have troubled press and public affairs groups and have

prompted an increasingly vocal lobbying effort here. "Generally this is a Government that is expanding secrecy in almost every way," said John H.V. Shattuck, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union. "It's not just in comparison with the Carter Administration, either. They want to turn the clock back on the Watergate reforms."

The Central Intelligence Agency has stopped issuing unclassified reports and has reduced the number of press briefings. "We decided that the time could be better used preparing finished intelligence for policy makers," said Dale Peterson, spokesman for the agency.

The National Archives, once shielded from political crosswinds, has recently become the center of a dispute involving the Administration's information policy and budget cuts. The Archives has been forced to slow the processing of new Federal documents and has reduced the rate of declassification appreciably. "For scholars and for the general public who rely upon the Archives as a primary repository for understanding the past, this is a crisis of enormous proportions," said Samuel R. Gannon, executive director of the American Historical Association.

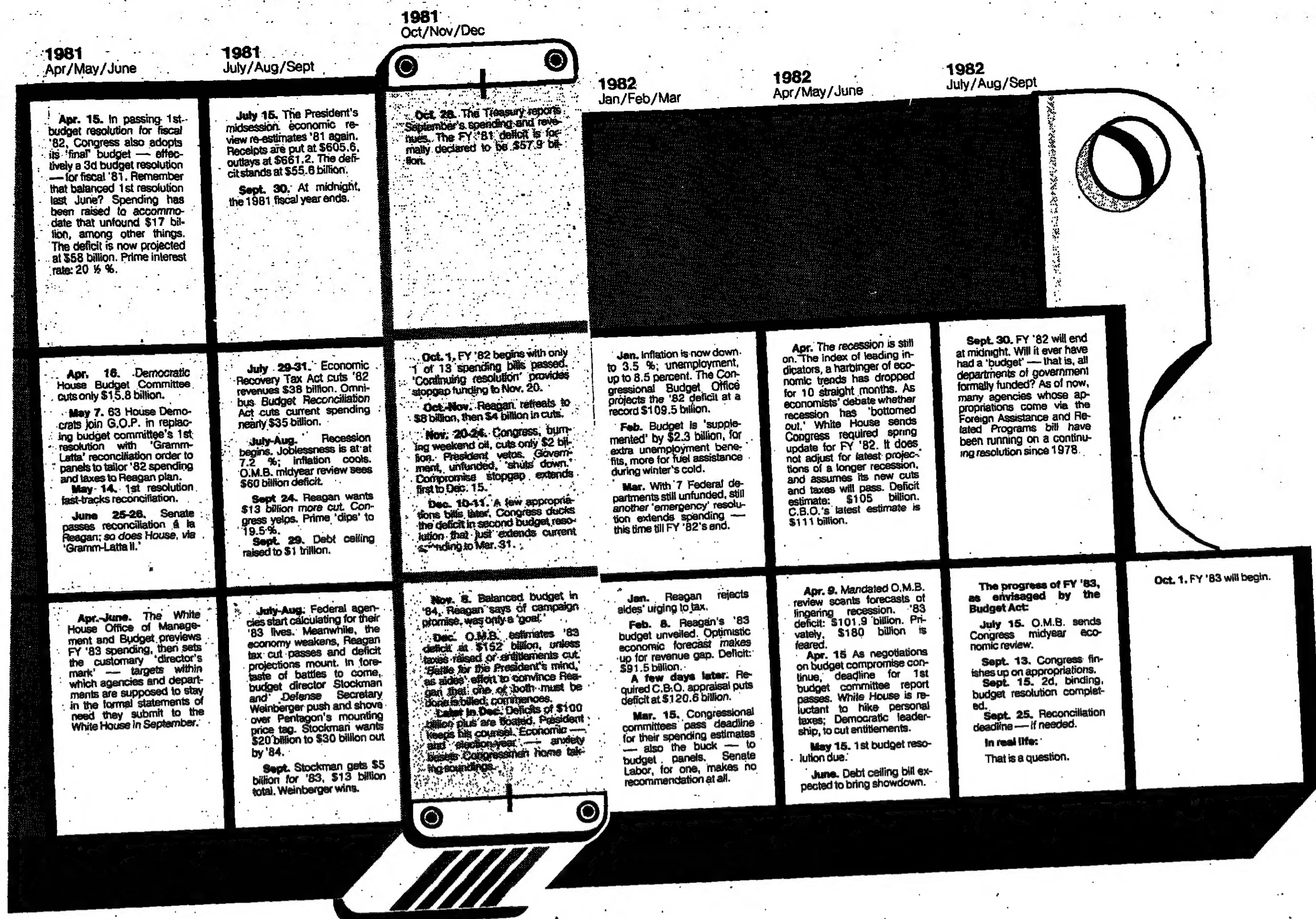
According to a Congressional Research Service report released this month, budget cuts have seriously affected broad areas of census and other statistical information, particularly in the field of energy. The cuts will prevent the Government from analyzing domestic oil reserves and jeopardize the continuity of the Government's data-collection activities, the report said.

"There will be some loss of access to data," said Katherine Wallman, director of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics. "People on the state and local levels want to use this information, and it won't be available to them."

The Administration's information policy has even greater implications for scientists. In a speech before the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science this winter, Adm. Bobby R. Inman, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, said there were "fields where publication of certain technical information could affect the national security in a harmful way." The idea for controlling the distribution of scientific information predated the Reagan Administration, however. It first came to the surface during a dispute in the autumn of 1977 when a set of computer scientists and mathematicians accused the National Security Agency of threatening them with sanctions or prosecution for publishing research touching on secret Government codes.

Scientists believe that the idea now has new respectability based on fears that the Soviet Union might benefit from American technological advances. "But if you believe that the national security depends on our maintaining technical supremacy," Dr. Unger argues, "then we ought to worry more about doing things to stay ahead instead of trying to slow down the opponent by trying to deny him information."

Although the effort to balance national security and Government openness is being conducted in a number of arenas, the common thread is information and increasing recognition of its power in an open society. "We see a pattern," says Bruce W. Sanford, counsel for Sigma Delta Chi, the journalists' society. "There is an insensitivity to the values of openness in Government. This Administration seems to have the general view that openness in Government is a luxury we can't afford in these times. But I'm not sure the price is very high, and I don't think it's a luxury at all."



Scott MacNeil

Some Republicans Fear Effects of Reaganomics and Other Issues on Their Local Prospects

President's Troubles Begin to Look Infectious

By ADAM CLYMER

DALLAS — Republican leaders gathered here last week to plan a gala 1984 national convention. They went to parties, played poker and heard with gratification that there were so many eager Republicans in the area that all 162 members of the national committee could have a car and a volunteer driver for the convention.

But will they be in a mood to celebrate then — or even this November? While the Republicans are nowhere near despair nationally, a range of concerns is heard across the country, concerns that seem, again and again, to come back to President Reagan and the controversies he is involved in. Among Mr. Reagan's closest advisers there are worries that this could be a bad year at the polls. They talk of losing up to two dozen members of the House and several key governorships. They even raise the possibility of losing the Senate.

The concerns are reflected in the strategies of party officials and Republicans who must stand for re-election this fall. Representative Ed Weber of Toledo, a freshman, fears that he is too closely identified with Mr. Reagan to prosper with unemployment as high as it is in his area. So he recently made a list of 17 votes on which he opposed the President to show he is no rubber stamp. "I'm my own man," he said last week. "I have to be aware that many people have identified me, wrongly, with the President."

It is not the economy but the nuclear freeze issue that is worrying Clarke Reed, Mississippi's national committeeman. Good Republicans, he said, take the idea seriously. "I just get red in the face when people who should know better start talking about it," he said. "I thought this conservative sweep would apply to whether we survived in the world and not just to whether we had a tax cut." A colleague on the committee, Ben Clayburgh of North Dakota, said Republicans had better turn the issue to their advantage. (Mr. Reagan seemed to be taking a stab at doing just that in a radio address yesterday. While maintaining that an arms buildup was necessary, he insisted that he, too, was concerned about the "unimaginable horror of a nuclear war.")

Touring his considerably reshaped Illinois district last week, Representative Bob Michel, the House minority leader, repeatedly found himself urging patience. "The President's programs have not taken hold yet," he told 200 Republicans in Winchester. "It's just a question of sweating out the time." But, he conceded, he is among those who have to sweat it out as Peoria unemployment has reached 11 percent. "Let's face it," he said. "People vote their pocketbooks."

Making Do With Hamburger

Another measure of concern came through from a Representative who herself betrays no major doubts about Mr. Reagan's direction, Bobbi Fiedler of California. A few weeks ago, she said, she wrote constituents who had written her in support of Mr. Reagan, "asking how much their feelings had changed" so far. "I have received back about 300 responses and, overwhelmingly, they continue to support the present program," she said. "When they were given an opportunity to say what they would want the President to do differently, they said 'cut more spending. We can't afford steak; we have to learn to live with hamburger.'" The results were positive for Mr. Reagan, but perhaps the significance is that she had to ask.

In Bucks County, Pa., Representative James K. Coyne emphasizes two familiar suburban concerns. He opposes military aid to El Salvador and stresses the environment by calling for the resignation of James G. Watt, Secretary of the Interior. Saying that Western Republicans are less sensitive to the environment than their East-

ern brethren, he declared last week, "I'm putting all the distance I possibly can between myself and the President on that issue."

A major and nearly constant source of concern for some Republicans is Mr. Reagan's posture on the defense budget. Some, like Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming, feared that the public failed to understand that defense cuts in more than "some modest degree" would put the nation at risk. But Mr. Weber is more critical of Mr. Reagan on the point. "We've fallen behind the Soviets in military preparation," he said. "But I don't think we have the economy to support the size increases he's asked for, so I'm opposed to the size increases he's asked for."

One reason this issue troubles canny Republicans is that their Democratic allies in last year's budget battles are deserting them on it. Even the boldest of the Democratic "boll weevils," Representative Phil Gramm of Texas, told a veterans group the other day: "The Soviet menace is real but so is our economic menace."

More Communications Would Help

Not long ago the Republicans sometimes seemed to say that any difficulties they encountered would be brief because Mr. Reagan could make the public understand. Today, quite a few of his partisans convey a sense that he is not explaining himself adequately.

Like any White House, this one is uncomfortable with criticism from within its own party. Last week Ed Rollins, President Reagan's chief political aide, told reporters it was time for Congressional leaders to get their members "back in line." But the next day the President himself disavowed the vague threat. He said that in all his meetings with legislators "I have never used anything or attempted anything but to try and persuade them of my viewpoint, and there's never been any club over any of them."

How many will want him may depend on developments in the economy, arms control and other sensitive issues. Representative Fiedler said she would "be thrilled to death" to have Mr. Reagan campaign for her. Mr. Weber said he would certainly like to have Mr. Reagan raise money for him, but a campaign rally "would be something else," he said. "Bringing in the President for a campaign rally might create a misimpression."



WITH PREJUDICE

By Alex Berlyne

Alex Berlyne's mind is either a fount of erudition or a rubbish dump, depending on your point of view. In the ten years "With Prejudice" has been appearing in *The Jerusalem Post*, the column has dealt with such abstruse topics as Anal (a language spoken in Burma and Manipur), the way Shakespeare's puns crop up in comic postcards four centuries later, and the age-old question of "Who is a Sioux?" With tongue planted firmly in cheek, Berlyne lovingly assails nearly every institution hallowed by man.

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By Walter Frankl

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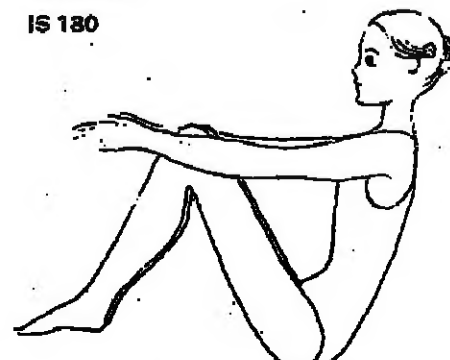
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GROWING UP THIN

By Judie Oron

Do you think you're too fat? Too skinny? Too flat-chested? Too wide-hipped? *Growing Up Thin* can help you learn to cope with — even love — your body, including its "imperfections." The book includes excerpts from interviews with over 100 women who discuss how they feel about their bodies, and how these feelings affect their lives. Author Judie Oron offers a simple programme of diet and exercise to help fight physical "inflation" and break bad habits at any age. Ms. Oron's weekly "Figure It Out" column on this subject first appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* in 1978.

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The World

In Summary

Jerusalem Attack Echoes Through The Arab World

Like a spark in dry tinder, the shooting rampage by an Israeli soldier last Sunday at Islam's third holiest site inflamed Arab opinion and led to more clashes between Israeli forces and Palestinians in Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. By the week's end, dozens of people were injured and five Arabs were dead — two killed on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, site of the Dome of the Rock mosque, and three, including an eight-year-old boy, fatally shot by Israelis subduing rock-throwing protesters in Gaza.

Israeli authorities were said to be convinced that the attack at the Dome of the Rock was the work of one apparently deranged individual, Alan Harry Goodman, a recent émigré from the United States. Arabs charged that his actions had been motivated by what Clovis Makoud, the Arab League observer at the United Nations, called "Israel's whole ideology of contempt for the Arab population."

The Muslim Council of Jerusalem declared a one-week general strike in Israeli-occupied territories. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, protector of Islam's sanctuaries, urged Muslims everywhere to cease work Wednesday to protest the violence at the Dome of the Rock, so called because the Prophet Mohammed is believed to have ascended to heaven on his horse from a protrusion of bedrock around which the mosque was built. At least 15 of the 42 nations of the Islamic Conference observed the strike (although Persian Gulf nations continued to pump oil). Muslim nations denounced Israel before the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly was scheduled this week to reconvene an "emergency" special session on the Palestinians that adjourned in July 1980.

Facing uncertainty on two other fronts — south Lebanon and Sinai — Israelis were filled with anguish by the Jerusalem shooting and its aftermath. But they were also quick to remind outsiders that nothing like that had happened since Israel acquired East Jerusalem and its holy places in the 1967 war.

When a Turkish Muslim tried to assassinate the Pope last year, "was this man's nationality or religion accused of this crime?" asked Prime Minister Menachem Begin. "Only when the Jewish people is concerned is the guilt of one person turned into the source of incitement against many, against his nation."

Solidarity Speaks Again

Radio Solidarity burst upon Warsaw's airwaves and the Polish consciousness last week. In an eight-minute broadcast, the clandestine station urged Poles to keep struggling for the release of detainees and "the restoration of human dignity."

Poles observed listening to the broadcast hugged each other and cheered at the sign that the suspended union had not crumbled under the pressure of martial law restrictions and arrests. Government-controlled newspapers, not surprisingly, had a different view of the station, calling its organizers "troublemakers of confrontation" and charging that they had links to Radio Free Europe.

In the first few weeks after martial law was declared Dec. 13, the slogan, "the winter is yours, but the spring will be ours" was ubiquitous graffiti. The spring is still "theirs," but last week, about 500 people briefly gathered in Warsaw's Victory Square to commemorate nine miners killed in the early days of martial law. There are increasing reports, often impossible to confirm, of brief work stoppages in Gdansk, Warsaw and other cities.

Increasingly, too, the powerful Roman Catholic Church is speaking out. Last week, the church gave Western journalists a copy of an 11-page document by an advisory group to the Polish Primate, Archbishop Józef Glemp. The document, sent to Poland's bishops and the authorities, expanded on previous church demands for an end to martial law and called for the reinstatement of people dismissed from jobs for political reasons and the restoration of all associations that existed before Dec. 13.

In an interview, Archbishop Glemp said he believed that social peace could be restored but that Lech Walesa, the interned union leader, must play a role. "This is possible," the Primate said. "All you need is good will."

Ecevit Back Behind Bars

Bulent Ecevit, a former Prime Minister of Turkey who won't stop speaking out, spent 60 days in prison earlier this year for criticizing martial law. Last week, he was locked up again and the Ankara martial law commander ignored a military

court's finding that there was insufficient evidence to hold him.

Mr. Ecevit, a Social Democrat, had again run afoul of Decree 52. It bans politicians from commenting on "the past, present and future of Turkey." For giving an interview to a Norwegian newspaper, he was also charged with "damaging the external reputation" of the country. He faces a minimum five years in prison on that charge and six months for two earlier transgressions — an interview on Dutch television and an article in Der Spiegel, the West German weekly.

The Common Market and several member countries have suspended aid to Turkey, protesting its human rights policies. The Reagan Administration, praising the junta for curbing terrorist violence, has promised to increase economic and military aid, now totaling \$700 million.

China Bites a Few More Bullets

Once again, the United States and China have averted a crisis in relations without resolving their fundamental differences over Taiwan. Last week, the Administration formally notified Congress of its intent to sell \$80 million in military spare parts to Taiwan. Peking registered a "strong protest" but did not recall its ambassador or otherwise downgrade relations as Chinese newspapers had been hinting for months.

Nevertheless, China signaled that it would not be willing to finess the Taiwan issue indefinitely. An authoritative front-page commentary in the official People's Daily warned that "the crisis of a likely retrogression of the relations [still] exists because the question of the U.S. selling arms to Taiwan remains unsettled."

In effect, the commentary was saying that although the Government was acceding to this sale — on the flimsy ground that only spare parts, not complete weapons, were involved and that the deal had been concluded before Chinese-American talks on the issue began last autumn — Peking expected no further such sales so long as China insisted on discussing the issue. That position could present problems for the Administration, which is obliged by the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (not to mention President Reagan's own statements), to meet Taiwan's legitimate defense needs.

The Administration offered Peking what it regarded as a concession in January when it turned down Taiwan's request for a more advanced fighter plane to replace the F-5E, which Taiwan produces under American license. Last week's deal included parts allowing Taiwan to continue to build the F-5E.



Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Ottawa.

The Queen Cuts Canada's Strings

Britain has long been willing to sever the last colonial ties to Canada, but as in the Falklands, the local population has been the obstacle. In Canada's case, the 10 provinces had been unable to agree on a new constitution to supersede the made-in-Westminster British North America Act of 1867. Earnest lobbying and big compromises by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau finally overrode objections last year in all but one province and, yesterday in Ottawa, Queen Elizabeth II officially proclaimed Canada's very own Constitution Act.

Premier René Lévesque of Quebec, the lone holdout, boycotted the ceremony to underline his rejection of a provision guaranteeing the right of Quebec's English-speaking minority — and French speakers elsewhere in Canada — to be educated in their own language. In a speech just after the Queen's arrival, he said it was time to make Quebec "a real country where we can feel at home."

Barbara Slavin and Milt Freudenberg

Beyond the Approaching Sinai Changeover, the Terrain Is Unknown

In Israel, New Anxieties Sharpen Old Suspicions

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

PRIME Minister Menachem Begin and his key Cabinet ministers took Israel and the rest of the world on a roller coaster of apprehensions last week about the peace process with Egypt. They began with warnings that Egyptian actions might provoke Israel into reconsidering the final pullout from Sinai next Sunday and ended with expressions of confidence that all would be well.

Mr. Begin's apparent purpose was to invoke the withdrawal deadline as a deadline also for the correction of Egypt's course, which he and other Israeli officials see as having begun to drift away from the precepts of the Camp David accords and the meticulous observance of the peace treaty. The Reagan Administration rushed in to forestall a crisis, sending Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr. to the region, and the Egyptians responded quickly in several problem areas. That enabled Mr. Begin's press secretary to declare at the week's end that there was "no reason to reconsider the Israeli Government's resolution to complete the withdrawal, or evacuation, on time." Under pressure from the United States and apparently from some Israelis, the Government apparently did reconsider plans to attack Palestinian bases in south Lebanon.

The rapid shift in Jerusalem's official mood appeared to be part manipulation, part authentic change. It reflected the volatile emotions that attend return of Sinai and Israel's profound need for continual assurance that the peace is durable, that Egypt will not merely take the peninsula and run back into the Arab fold. "There is today in Israel a deep feeling that we are being cheated," one official said in the middle of the week.

Such apprehensions run through large segments of the population and are given voice by some within the Government. Mr. Begin must have his private doubts as well. But he also has a large stake in this peace. He is its Israeli architect. He cannot abandon it and also remain true to his sense of history, and to his own place in history, unless Egypt commits a violation more egregious than what has occurred.

Israel accused Egypt of strengthening ties with radical factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of permitting the P.L.O. to smuggle weapons and explosives through Sinai into the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, where the arms are used by Palestinian terrorists against Israelis. Officials in Jerusalem claimed to have raised the matter with the Egyptians repeatedly, but to no avail. However, the day after Defense Minister Ariel Sharon flew to Cairo to meet President Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian leader dispatched his chief of military intelligence to Israel to work out ways of ending the infiltration. Israelis were pleased, but were left to wonder whether Egypt's response would have been so satisfying without the approaching deadline for withdrawal.

Similarly, Mr. Sharon said the Egyptians had promised to reduce deployments of troops and equipment said to exceed limits imposed by the treaty in portions of Sinai already returned to Egyptian control. In a letter to Mr. Begin, Mr. Mubarak reportedly referred to the Israelis as "cousins and neighbors" and pledged that the Sinai withdrawal would remove the final obstacle to better Egyptian-Israeli ties.

Still, old suspicions about Egyptian duplicity gnawed at Israel's sense of confidence. Officials in Jerusalem asked why, as Israel was returning all of Sinai, Egypt was refusing to make the slightest compromise at 15 points of dispute along their new border, particularly on a short stretch of desert beach south of Eilat where a new Israeli luxury hotel is being built on what the contractor and the Government believe is Israeli territory. Egypt claims the area.

More worrisome to Israel was a statement earlier this month by an Egyptian delegate to a nonaligned conference in Kuwait. He put forth an 11-point "peace plan" that included the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and dismantling of Israeli settlements there. He made no mention of the Camp David framework, which forms the basis of the peace treaty and envisions a five-year transition

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period of Palestinian self-administration under Israeli occupation before negotiations to settle the final status of the territories.

Israelis were stunned that Egypt would take such actions even before the withdrawal. "It's one thing to cheat on your wife," an official quipped, "but it's another thing to cheat on your bride-to-be during your engagement."

A notable feature of the peace process has been how little Egypt and Israel have learned about each other. Until last week, Egypt apparently had scant appreciation of the acute psychological stress through which Israel had to go to give up what it had seen as its leverage over Egyptian behavior. As the process now passes from a structured timetable into an uncertain void of normalcy, dependent on each side's good will and military power — and on the United States as the treaty's guarantor — Israel feels less solidly in control of the situation.

Simultaneously, however, Israel has not understood the concerns of Egypt, which wants badly to repair relations with the Arab world. President Mubarak thinks he can do that without damaging the peace process; Israeli officials doubt it. They also tend to reject the argument that a less-isolated Egypt could indirectly legitimize the peace among the Arabs.

Israel has also had difficulty in seeing how its actions in the West Bank and Gaza, for example, are interpreted in Cairo, for in building large Jewish townships on the West Bank and in dismissing elected Arab mayors, the Begin Government has pursued its goal of insuring that the territory will remain forever under Israeli control. Egyptian officials ask whether this is not an attempt to evade Camp David's intention of holding open the final status of the territories, pending negotiations.

It is not going to be an easy peace.

Israeli soldier forcibly removing a boy who had stayed beyond permitted time for children in the Sinai town of Yamit last week.



Associated Press

Why Egypt Regards the Withdrawal As Overdue

By HENRY TANNER

"WHAT do you think will happen after April 25?" an Egyptian asks his friend. "April 25, of course, what else?" is the reply.

The dismissive joke about the implications of Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai is meant to convey nonchalance about the forthcoming milestone in Middle East history. Like most political jokes, it is both true and false. If withdrawal comes on schedule, it will not have the intense emotional overtones for most Egyptians that it is already having for Israelis. But if Israel, at the last moment, decided not to withdraw, Egyptians almost certainly would explode in anger of such dimensions that it might sweep the Mubarak regime out of power, touch off new religious violence and bring a reversal of the country's foreign alignments.

Egyptians regard the withdrawal as the overdue consummation of the 1979 peace treaty. They say that Israel is now paying its part by recognizing Israel and establishing diplomatic relations. An Egyptian journalist, commenting on the growing anxiety in Israel as the day approached, said the Israelis were victims of their own negotiating success: They had forgotten that they had insisted on being paid in advance.

Other Egyptians and some Western diplomats felt that Israel's concern was due to the sudden realization that Egypt was less isolated in the Arab world than they had assumed and that rapprochement between Cairo and moderate Arabs might well be possible relatively soon.

There will be no great celebrations next Sunday in Cairo or on Mount Sinai as Anwar el-Sadat had planned. Hosni Mubarak, who eschews his late predecessor's grandiose scale, has, in any event, no desire to use the occasion for extravagant victory claims that many of his own people and other Arabs would resent. Politically articulate Egyptians are painfully aware that the Egyptian Army will not take possession of the entire evacuated territory, that there will be demilitarized zones, an international peacekeeping force, restrictions on Egyptian sovereignty and that even the border is still in dispute.

Nevertheless, next Sunday will be a fateful day for Egypt and for President Mubarak. Until now, he has enjoyed a period of grace. Most citizens have been grateful that the emotional theatrics of President Sadat are gone and that

religious, social and political tensions have eased. With the withdrawal still a question mark, it was understood that Mr. Mubarak could not make major changes. "It's after the withdrawal that the Mubarak Presidency will really begin," a Western diplomat said.

When asked what the new President must now do, Egyptians answer with great feeling. "End nepotism and corruption," a Government employee shot back. "Get inflation under control," said an editor. "Get some housing for the poor and stop construction of all those flats for millionaires," said a housewife. "Stop Islamic extremism and restore the balance between Islam and the secular state," said a Coptic Christian.

If questions about Israel, the Palestinians and the other Arabs take a distant second place to domestic issues, it is partly because Egyptians expect no major changes in foreign policy and seem to agree with President Mubarak when he says that there will be no going back on the treaty and relations with Israel. "No one in his right mind wants to take Egypt into another war with Israel," an Egyptian said, and the fact that he was wearing the short beard that has become the badge of Islamic fundamentalists made his spontaneous emphatic remark even more telling. Some of the strongest criticism against President Sadat's policies toward Israel came from preachers in the mosques.

As for the other Arabs, Egyptians clearly are

relieved that the name-calling of the Sadat era has stopped. They are confident that Egypt will find its place in the Arab world again, but they often talk about Egypt's "dignity" and "pride." In other words, no undue haste. "Let the Arabs come to us" is a frequently heard comment.

Egypt's policy toward Israel has been a pragmatic one, said Boutros Ghali, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in an interview. "Now we need a pragmatic and realistic policy also with the Arabs. If we can have a rapprochement with the Arabs and at the same time maintain our relations with Israel, this in itself will be a step toward a Middle East settlement."

The contention here is that if Egypt did not seek a reconciliation with the Arabs but was content to have a separate peace with Israel, all hope of an overall settlement would vanish. This desire to keep the peace process going, more than United States pressure, is seen as the main reason President Mubarak has committed himself to continuing the American-sponsored talks with Israel about autonomy for the West Bank. But Egyptian officials have said privately that if Israel keeps taking steps toward what they call "de facto annexation" of the occupied territory, the talks will collapse within months.

Even if that happens, the dialogue must not break off, the Egyptians contend. Mr. Mubarak, in interviews published in Arab countries, has urged the Arabs to use Egypt as a "mediator." The offer probably was not meant literally, and is not likely to be accepted. But Saudi Arabia and its allies are expected to launch a new initiative by reviving Crown Prince Fahd's plan and the Egyptians expect to be part of the inter-Arab consultations from the start.

The pattern of Egypt's "normalization" with the Arabs has already begun to emerge. Reconciliation will almost certainly be bilateral; hard-line opposition from Syria, Libya and other countries makes it unlikely that the Arab League or an Arab summit will formally restore Egypt to its previous position for a long time. On the other hand, there have been signs that individual Arab countries may be ready relatively soon to re-establish diplomatic relations.

This would be a triumph for Egypt, a signal that these countries have accepted its relations with Israel as an accomplished fact. Saudi Arabia, the other Gulf states, Jordan, Iraq, Morocco and Tunisia are possible candidates to upgrade missions now operating under the flags of non-Arab Islamic or other third world nations.

In Tokyo, the Ads Are Occidental

The medium is the image. Western faces, famous or not, sell everything from whisky to cars.

By TERRY TRUCCO

TOKYO
It qualifies as one of the minor ironies of business in Japan. The market here may still be off limits for any number of Western products. But for Westerners themselves, or to be more precise, their images, it is wide open. From subway posters to fashion magazine covers to television ads, the Western faces hawk Japanese products to Japanese consumers.

Many are famous faces. Woody Allen fronts the Seibu department store. Kirk Douglas slips Maxim coffee. Scott Carpenter plugs JVC video equipment. The Bee Gees sing about TDK tape.

But equally evident are scores of nameless Western models, usually blue-eyed blondes, who pour whisky, puff cigarettes and parade about in designer jeans. Even department store mannequins modeling bathing suits and kimonos are foreigners with Western faces and light-colored hair.

Japanese models still dominate advertising. Only an estimated 15 percent of modeling jobs are open to foreigners. But the occasional look dominates promotion of luxury goods.

"A Japanese housewife won't identify with a Western woman selling laundry detergent," said George Fields, chairman and chief executive officer of ASI Market Research of Japan. "But with a product like coffee, which is still expensive here, an ad with a foreigner says you're part of the world community if you drink this."

Thus, the presence of Westerners, growing for a decade, is everywhere in food, fashions, beverages, autos and other so-called glamour products, usually once associated with the West. Half of Tokyo's top 10 agencies, which dominate the business, specialize in foreigners.

Gone are the days when a tourist might be stopped on the street and asked to star in a television commercial. The field is now so crowded that many models without some celebrity can't get work. But those that find work can count on \$5,000 to \$8,000 a month after agency fees and taxes, quite a bit more than the average Japanese model, according to Paul Rose, who heads Folio, a Tokyo modeling agency.

"The foreigner is different," explained Hideo Ishikawa, assistant to the president of the Japanese advertising firm Hakuhodo Inc. "He can break the tranquility of the ad and make the audience wake up."

More than 200 Western celebrities have appeared in Japanese commercial



Paul Newman, Roger Moore and other ad Westerners

ciels in the last 10 years or so, according to the Hakuhodo ad agency. They include John Denver, Ringo Starr, Diana Ross, Yui Brynner, Pat Boone, Tatum O'Neal and Wolfman Jack.

The Japanese have already so depleted the ranks of international actors and singers that advertisers here are now turning to athletes and what they call cultural figures—Argentine pianist Bruno Leonetti-Gelber, Japanese pianist Yamaoka, composers, artists, newscasters, even politicians are in

demand. "We'd like to use Henry Kissinger sometimes," says Keiji Matsushima, client service director for the advertising agency Dentsu, Young and Rubicam K.K.

This fascination with the foreign face strikes many Westerners as odd since the Japanese are often less than eager to associate with the real thing. A recent poll released by the Prime Minister's Office found that only 25 percent of the Japanese questioned wanted to have anything to do with

foreigners. A sizable portion bristled at the thought that a relative might marry one.

Like so much here, the ambivalent interest has a long history, tracing its spiritual roots to the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when Japan was opened to the West. At that time Japan was told it must become like the West, where everything was new, and advanced. Though periodically rejected, this notion has held strong since the end of World War II.

The Economy

Western words and phrases have also evolved into a sort of shorthand for anything new or progressive. Many English-language words appear in ads or on packages more for decoration than content.

"Only about half of our customers understand what this says," noted Takeshi Nagamochi, Avon corporate communications director of Avon Products Inc., holding up the company's recent make-up catalogue emblazoned with the words "Avon! Yes!" But, he added, "it creates a certain idea in their minds. They associate it with Western culture, which for many has a better image than Japanese."

Indeed, despite Japan's soaring economic and technical advances, a feeling of cultural inferiority still exists. The gross national product may be high, but the average Japanese works long hours, lives in crowded quarters and does not necessarily feel prosperous.

"The West still represents the dream for many Japanese," says Kame Yamamoto, international relations manager for Matsuya department stores. "Seiko makes fine watches, but many Japanese still want a watch made by the Swiss."

Western images in Japanese advertising also sell because advertising here is aimed squarely at consumer emotions. Ads stress image instead of effectiveness, imagination rather than the practical. Demonstrations, hard sells and slice-of-life advertisements are shunned.

Automobile ads that emphasize economy, workmanship and fuel efficiency, all the qualities that obsess Americans, have proved disastrous in Japan. Sales of Nissan's Skyline model vaulted in the mid-1980's when the company stopped stressing performance and switched its promotions to scenes of a stylish young couple happily motoring in the country, according to Takashi Fukuzaki of Nissan's sales promotion department.

"People here know about fuel efficiency and the practical things," he said. "To sell cars here you still need a glamorous image, a human touch."

These days actor Paul Newman provides the human touch in Nissan's television and print ads, while Roger Moore, best known for his James Bond roles, fronts Toyota's Corona.

Such advertising has begun to provoke some criticism in Japan. In one case, Mr. Newman, photographed in New England, leans easily against the skyline and murmurs, "terrific."

Nissan claims it did not specifically seek out a foreigner or, for that matter, a man, for the campaign, begun last August. Mr. Newman simply fit the requirements, according to the company. "He's first-rate in every field—as an actor, a director and an automobile racer," Mr. Fukuzaki explained. "That's the image we wanted."

The symbolism was apparently lost on some, however.

Many Japanese were incensed that Toyota and Nissan, which together shared 70.5 percent of the domestic auto market in 1981, did not "have the confidence" to steer clear of occult tales, according to Mainichi, a prestigious English-language daily. It was especially irksome to some that foreigners were used to help sell cars at a time when Japanese auto makers clearly no longer rely on foreign technology.

Still, in most cases the average Japanese is likely to look beyond race and simply view the foreign personality as evidence that the company is sound and solvent. "If a company doesn't advertise, the Japanese housewife will think they're so small and inferior they can't afford an ad," Mr. Fields said. "But if they can afford to hire Alain Delon, she'll think they're top line."

Japanese advertisers have found other advantages to the foreign face. Celebrity models cost \$200,000 to \$500,000, depending on the size of the market and the product involved, whatever their background.

But Japanese celebrities are few in number relative to this nation of small merchants and a multiplicity of products.

Also, foreigners usually push only one product. A well-known Japanese, by contrast, measures popularity by the frequency of appearance in ad campaigns. That dilutes product identification.

Foreigners can be hired by simply contacting a talent agency or, in some instances, the person himself. With Japanese celebrities, it is often necessary to work with—and pay—a chorus of middlemen.

Finally, image-conscious advertisers consider foreigners "safe," far less likely to embarrass the company. "With someone like Miss Bo Derek, all we know here is that she's lovely," Mr. Ishikawa explained. "But if she were Japanese, everyone here would know who her boyfriends are and where she was last week."

But after 10 years of thorough exposure, and the emergence of the Japanese modeling business into a competitive and professional field, the market for Western faces is changing somewhat.

As Japan becomes ever more accustomed to the West, foreigners may lose some of their magic. As trade frictions mount again, the foreign image may remain as an attention getter, but its use could change dramatically.

Indeed, the backlash may already have begun. A recently tested ad for an Asahi soft drink showed a sloppy, overweight blonde in a bathing suit surrounded by slender, smiling Japanese women. All were drinking the product; the Western attention getter was there to provoke laughter where it wouldn't hurt national sensibilities. The test was a success.

JAPAN, MEET WOODY ALLEN

TOKYO

After nearly a decade, foreign celebrities are no longer the advertising novelty they once were. In the last year or so, Japanese advertisers have grown picky.

Recognizability, pleasing personality and good character are all innate requirements. But, as one ad executive put it, "a good-looking person is not enough. He must have something to say about life."

Thus, although not nearly as well known to the Japanese as, say, Brooke Shields, Farrah Fawcett, Woody Allen was selected by the Seibu department store, Japan's fourth largest, as its standard-bearer for 1982. Responding to the decline in the youth market, Seibu wanted the store represented by "an adult," said Kenichi Yoshida, advertising department manager at Seibu.

Moreover, Seibu is burnishing its image as a full-service department

store, one that offers everything from catered parties to college courses. With his multiple talents, Mr. Allen seemed ideal to personify Seibu's multiple features. "He's not just an actor or director, but a multifaceted artist," says Mr. Yoshida.

On Dec. 31, Seibu unveiled its first set of posters featuring an elegant but austere close-up of Mr. Allen's face. "Oishi-seikatsu"—tasteful life—reads the accompanying caption.

There's no mention of either Mr. Allen's numerous talents or Seibu's numerous services, however, and puzzlement abounds. One commonly

heard reaction to the man in the poster has been "Donata desu ka?"

Who is that? But the ads have served another purpose. "People may think they're odd, but they're noticing them," says Masa Mikage, Mr. Allen's literary agent in Japan.

In any case, during the course of the year, Seibu intends to gradually emphasize Mr. Allen's diverse abilities. This month, for example, the store is presenting a Woody Allen film festival. In a later month his books, which have been translated into Japanese, may be spotlighted.

"People may not know who Woody

Allen is now or what he represents, but by the end of the year they will," insists Mr. Mikage. Indeed, it's not unusual for celebrities to win fame through commercials, which are often viewed here as a minor art form. French actor Alain Delon gained an enormous following endorsing men's wear. The jingle sung by actress Cheryl Ladd for Suntory whisky became a hit record.

And Seibu will naturally benefit as Mr. Allen's renown grows. After all, for many Mr. Allen will be long remembered as the curious man in the Seibu department store poster.



THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

Industrial Output Down as Recession Drags On

Industrial production fell eight-tenths of a percent in March, indicating that the recession is not likely to be over soon. Factories operated at 71.4 percent of capacity last month, the seventh drop in usage in the last eight months.

Housing starts rose in March by 2.5 percent from the month before, but starts were 28 percent below the level a year ago.

Retail sales dipped five-tenths of a percent in March and were expected to remain sluggish through June, the Commerce Department said.

Business inventories fell four-tenths of a percent in February for the third consecutive monthly drop. The drop sets "the stage for the coming recovery," the Commerce Department said.

The money supply surged by \$7.1 billion in the latest reporting week, the Federal Reserve Board said.

Stocks marked time. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.48 in the week, closing at 843.82.

I.B.M. earnings rose 5.2 percent in the first quarter. Other first-quarter gainers: RCA, up 44 percent (aided by a gain from the sale of several businesses); J.P. Morgan, up 23 percent;

Fizzled Rejuvenation

When Roy L. Ash (right) left his post as chief of the Office of Management and Budget in 1976, he looked for a business to challenge his talents. Mr. Ash, co-founder of Litton Industries, found the Addressograph-Multigraph Company, a fading concern that he planned to rejuvenate by adding sophisticated product lines. The strategy never fully took hold, however, and last week, AM International, as it is now called, sought protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Mr. Ash, who left in February 1981, denies that his tenure had anything to do with the company's downfall. The management after he left, he said, was responsible for the debacle.



Westinghouse, 5 percent, and Warner Communications, 57.4 percent.

CBS profit dropped 15 percent in the first quarter. Others with lower first quarter earnings included Allied, down 25 percent; Texas Instruments, down 25 percent; Alcoa, 58.7 percent; Reynolds, 58.8 percent; Celanese, 44.4 percent;

cent; Boise Cascade, 85 percent, and International Paper, 59 percent. Colt Industries posted a loss of \$25.4 million.

Aetna agreed to buy Geosource, a Houston oil-service company, in a stock transaction valued at \$638 million. Aetna is seeking to diversify into

areas outside insurance.

Coca-Cola canceled plans to acquire the Outlet Company, a broadcasting and retailing company, after an audit of Outlet books.

Schlitz accepted a takeover by Stroh after Stroh sweetened its bid to \$17 a share, or nearly \$500 million in cash.

Corning Glass plans to buy 6.5 percent of Genentech for \$20 million. The two companies plan to develop enzymes for use in food processing and in the chemical industry.

New-car sales fell 16.7 percent in the first 10 days of April, the Big Three manufacturers said.

Playboy gave operating control in the Playboy hotel and casino in Atlantic City to its partner, the Elsinore Corporation. The casino was then granted a license from the state of New Jersey.

The Federal Trade Commission decided to close regional offices in Boston, Denver, Seattle and Los Angeles as an economy move.

Talks on grain between the United States and the Soviet Union will be held in May, the Administration announced. The talks will attempt to restore normal grain-trade relations.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED APRIL 16, 1982

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Schultz	4,575,300	16%	+ 1
IBM	3,837,300	64%	+ 2%
Exxon	3,182,800	28%	- 1%
ATT	2,172,800	55%	+ 1%
Seares	1,980,400	19%	+ 1%
RCA	1,942,900	27%	+ 1%
Telex	1,825,600	8%	+ 1%
Chicorp	1,664,900	27%	+ 1%
Gn Dyn	1,654,900	29%	+ 4%
Am Air	1,651,400	14%	- 1%
Aetna LI	1,648,500	43%	- 4
Sony Co	1,630,600	13%	- 1%
Pogo Pd	1,518,300	28	+ 3
Wm Cm	1,503,200	57%	+ 3
Mobil	1,497,100	21%	+ 1%

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1,139	749	2,118	112	58
1,155	650	2,072	78	50

VOLUME

(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	241,929,480	3,773,173,253
Sept. 1981	207,233,410	3,563,298,573

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

High	Low	Last	Change
78.10	75.00	75.97	+0.45
58.90	57.90	58.80	+0.25
38.27	38.88	39.27	+0.33
71.51	71.30	71.82	-0.22
67.35	66.49	67.26	+0.37

New York Stock Exchange

Index	Last	Change
Indust	78.10	+0.45
Transp	58.90	+0.25
Util	38.27	+0.33
Finance	71.51	-0.22
Compos	67.35	+0.37

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	130.7	127.3	129.7	+0.71
20 Transp	19.1	18.4	18.5	-0.19
40 Util	54.7	53.2	54.3	+0.88
40 Finance	14.8	14.5	14.5	-0.10
500 Stocks	117.7	114.8	118.8	+0.59

Dow Jones

30 Indust	848.3	831.9	843.4	+0.48
20 Transp	352.9	342.1	348.5	-2.27
15 Util	112.8	110.2	112.2	+1.75
85 Comb	335.7	326.8	332.9	+0.30

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED APRIL 16, 1982

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
DomeP	2,246,800	8%	+ 1%
GMCI	620,700	11%	+ 1%
Altek Air	540,400	6	+ 1
Wang B	494,400	32	+ 1%
Key Ph	439,100	29	+ 3%
Oscar A	373,800	11%	...
DorGee	360,400	18	...
RangO	332,200	5%	- 1%
HouOTY	318,300	13%	...
HornHr	259,000	16%	+ 1%

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
401	382	936	51	20
437	313	919	28	28

VOLUME

(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	19,952,310	315,998,825
Sept. 1981	25,486,200	417,815,145

BROADWAY 80

i'm glad I changed...

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE D. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1982

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOWSE, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, Assistant Managing Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
CHARLOTTE CURTIS, Associate Editor
TOM WICKER, Associate Editor
JOHN D. POMFRET, Exec. V.P., General Manager
JOHN MORTIMER, Sr. V.P., Asst. to General Manager
DONALD A. NIXON, Sr. V.P., Consumer Marketing
LANCER R. PRIMUS, Sr. V.P., Advertising
J. A. RIGGS, Jr., Sr. V.P., Operations
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

The Wrong Way to Tax Energy

It now seems clear: any deal between Congress and the President to cut the 1983 deficit will include an energy tax. That is certainly welcome news. It would both ease the nation's fiscal pains and reduce dependence on foreign energy imports. What is not welcome is the lack of open discussion of the form the tax will take.

The Reagan Administration is reportedly leaning toward a fee on imported oil. But the fee has serious drawbacks. Senator Howard Baker's preference, a broad-based tax on fuels, would spread the burden more fairly and ruffle fewer diplomatic feathers.

The simplest energy tax is an oil import fee. It could generate much revenue and would require no new legislation; the President could impose a fee by executive order. A \$5-a-barrel tax would yield about \$9 billion at the port. The price of domestic oil would go up by a like amount so severance, corporate profit and personal income tax collections would also go up. Just how much revenue would result is not certain; back-of-the-envelope calculations put the figure between \$8 billion and \$12 billion.

But simplest doesn't mean best. For one thing, a fee would anger the nations that export oil, which see a selective tax on imports as economic warfare. Pleasing the oil exporters is surely not the highest

goal of American policy. But neither is offending friendly countries like Mexico and Nigeria when the offense can be easily avoided.

More important, an import fee would hit some consumers much harder than others, notably people in the Northeast who heat their homes with oil. Those who heat with natural gas would escape much of the burden. Then, too, an import fee would create a new windfall for domestic oil producers: at least a fourth of any price increase would end up as after-tax profit.

An attractive alternative to the oil import fee would be taxes on all oil and natural gas, set neutrally to match the relative energy or "B.T.U." content of the two fuels. A barrel of oil contains about six times as much energy as 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas. Thus a \$6 oil tax would mesh with a \$1 levy on natural gas.

That particular combination could yield as much as \$50 billion a year in revenues, more than either the Administration or the Congressional leadership is likely to ask for. But the tax rate could, of course, be scaled down to meet more modest objectives. The crucial point is to design an energy tax package that spreads the burden as broadly as possible and creates no unnecessary friction. By these tests, the B.T.U. tax is a winner.

Leaden Minds, Leaden Hearts

We carry in our bodies 100 times more lead than did our pre-metalworking ancestors. The health cost of this burden appears increasingly serious: preschool children are particularly at risk, and recent research strongly indicates, though it cannot yet prove, that even the minutest quantities of lead can cause subtle forms of mental damage from which children may never recover.

Sustained Federal efforts over the last decade have reduced the lead in food and household paint, and limited the amount that may be added as an anti-knock agent to gasoline. But the Reagan Administration is now seriously proposing to let refineries use more lead, a step that would inevitably add to the lead burden carried by the nation's children.

Beyond that, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Anne Gorsuch, has already prejudged the issue of hearings held last week on the proposal. She has privately promised a small refinery, the Thriftway Company of New Mexico, that it may add more than the legal amount of lead to its gas without fear of prosecution.

As sales of leaded gas have steadily dropped, there has been a strikingly parallel decrease in the blood lead burden of the population. But the hazard has far from vanished: a recent survey found that 4 percent of all preschool children, and an astonishing 19 percent of black children from poor families, have blood lead levels above the current Federal threshold for lead poisoning.

And two new dangers have emerged. One is that

the Administration is cutting the WIC program, which provides nutrition supplements for women and children; a badly fed child absorbs more lead. The other is a legal loophole which last year permitted the amount of lead in gas to rise by 8 percent.

Some administrations would have acted urgently against these threats. Mr. Reagan's has instead proposed to raise or even abolish the limit on the amount of lead that refineries may add to gasoline. Small refineries, who do not have to meet the limit until October, want the limit postponed or repealed.

Large refineries have already made the investment necessary to meet the limit. Repealing it, according to E.P.A. estimates, will save them one tenth of a cent per gallon. The manufacturers concede that abolishing the limit would raise the amount of lead in children's blood — but not enough to cause any adverse health effects.

What they mean is, not enough to cause any provable damage to health. But what civilized government would want to take the risk of deadening its children's minds, even for a far greater gain than is at stake here?

There is a theory that the upper classes of the Roman Empire ceased to procreate because their liking for drinking heated wine out of leaden vessels damaged their fertility. If so, at least they had the excuse of ignorance for their decadent, destructive folly. Mrs. Gorsuch and her patron have none.

About Time

A recent story about the Naval Observatory's frustrations with timekeeping confirms a bar-stool theory of relativity: nobody has ever known exactly what time it is.

It doesn't matter if your Japanese watch counts hundredths of a second; it's still only as accurate as the source you used to set it. And nobody is willing to point to one that's absolutely correct. Officials who checked up on local phone time messages found that New York's could vary from Government atomic clocks by as much as a second; Washington's was off by three.

Those atomic clocks don't agree either. Two Federal agencies that set official time differ by a few millionths of a second; both of them set their times by averaging as many as 25 atomic clocks. They say you don't dare trust just one clock. An in-

ternational agency even publishes monthly summaries of time reports from around the world so that everyone can synchronize. Time is a matter of consensus.

But that's the least of it. The Earth has no respect for accuracy either. As the masses in its molten interior shift around, the Earth's rotation either slows down or speeds up. Since it's been slowing down for the last few years, all the official timekeepers are going to add an extra second to the minute that begins at 7:59 E.D.T. on June 30. They call it a "leap second." If they didn't throw in a leap second every now and then to compensate for the Earth's misbehavior, then one day in, say, 5982, the sun might set when the clock says it's noon.

Punctuality, in other words, isn't natural. It's a human fetish.

Topics

Terminology, Terminations

A.C.R.O.N.Y.M.

Finding convenient names for public causes becomes steadily harder. Initials once sufficed, but over the years, many combinations have been taken (A.A.A., A.B.A., A.C.A., A.D.A. and on, into the B's). The next stage was to stir the alphabet soup neatly and create titles whose initials spelled out a relevant message: AID, NOW, CORE, WIN.

But now even the acronymic names are starting to run out, or are becoming ritualistic or cute, even for groups with the worst of goals. Last Friday's issue of The Times alone yielded a new CARE, a RID, a MADD and a CLICK: the Coalition Against Reagan Economics, Remove Intoxicated Drivers, Mothers Against Drunk Drivers and the Commerce Labor Industry Corporation of Kings County.

One way to avoid duplications, and perhaps even triteness, would be a national registry. Such a new institution, however, would only complicate life. Another stratagem comes to mind: an organization with no members, offices

or budget, only a title that, when abbreviated, sends a message. Something like the Action Committee to Reform Our Nation's Youth Morals.

Proud Mary

A Mary of our acquaintance, who was named after her mother who was named after her aunt who was named after her mother and so on right into Eden, is not taking the topping of her name from New York City's Top Ten at all well. It is now number 37, down there in the cellar with Katherine and Margaret (her children) and Esther (her aunt). Obviously, hers is not a mainstream family.

Still, Mary was a winner for 83 years, and it's got something no other name can claim: James Cagney in "Yankee Doodle Dandy" singing about that "grand old name" and setting every Mary in the audience to stomping. Can Jessica, Melissa, Nicole, Michelle, Elizabeth, Lisa, Tiffany, Christina and Danielle claim a comparable anthem? No way.

Resignation Reversed

Last year Brenda Grier, a member of the Newark School Board, refused to vote for Dr. Columbus Salley, who was selected to administer the city's schools. She charged that Mayor Gibson had improperly interfered in the selection.

The Mayor responded to this affront by "accepting" the undated resignation Mrs. Grier had submitted as a condition of appointment. Now an administrative law judge has ordered Mrs. Grier reinstated, ruling that such dismissal by resignation is invalid.

The point, Judge James O'Spenson said, is that school boards are supposed to enjoy a modicum of independence from city hall, and school board members are not supposed to be removed without cause. The pre-signed resignation is just a ploy to get around that restriction and can be used to coerce appointees on "matters unrelated to the public service."

Of course a president or disloyal members may cause problems for the Mayor. That's exactly why his power over them must be limited.

Letters

The 'Rip-Off for the Rich' in a Sea Law Draft

To the Editor:

In his column on the Law of the Sea ("Reagan's Sea-Law Sellout," April 9), William Safire again displays his taste for ideological hyperbole, along with lack of interest in basic facts.

He writes: "A combination of third-world greed and liberal-world guilt brought us to the brink of signing a treaty that would sound the death knell of free enterprise in the 21st century."

Wow! Consider what is at stake in his eyes: control of seabed mineral production. That sounds like a gigantic issue. But take a look at the facts, as they seem to be at this moment.

Under the Law of the Sea draft treaty, the proposed International Seabed Authority would oversee mining of polymetallic nodules containing nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese. (Unfortunately, there are no commercial quantities of gold, silver, iron, aluminum or uranium in the nodules!) About two-thirds of the profit is expected to come from the mining of nickel, and the rest of the profit is sort of a byproduct.

But there is now a world glut of nickel, which may well last for decades,

and there are large land-based resources that do not require the huge investments projected for seabed mining. The simple facts indicate that the widely touted "trillions of dollars"



Steve Salerno

worth of ocean mining resources do not exist for this century or the next. For oil and gas exploitation, however, the story is entirely different. The present draft Law of the Sea

treaty would leave most, by far, of the rights of exploitation of underwater hydrocarbons in the hands of the coastal states, most of them rich. These resources are truly valued in the trillions — and in the here and now. Of all the beneficiaries, the United States would clearly be the greatest.

Once again, Mr. Safire has stood the world on its head. The draft Law of the Sea convention would make most of the rich nations richer, and the poor nations poorer.

I assume Mr. Safire would think this is only proper, since the poor nations are so misguided and we are so wise. But he is so directed by ideological blinders that he does not recognize he is struggling furiously against the very laissez-faire world he favors.

While one may praise the international-order aspects of the Law of the Sea treaty as it now stands, in economic terms it is a rip-off for the rich of the common heritage of mankind.

RICHARD HUDSON
Executive Director
Center for War/Peace Studies
New York, April 9, 1982

Mind the Ecosystems

To the Editor:

Bernard Nossiter reports on the Law of the Sea conference at the United Nations (April 9) which is to deal with rights "to exploit the mineral wealth of the oceans." There should also be concern about exploitation of the animal and plant wealth of the oceans.

As a scuba diver, I'm among the fortunate fraction of one percent of humans who have made a tentative acquaintance with the miraculous life beneath the sea. It is now to be decimated, too, out of greed and ignorance, as our invasion of the sea is sharply escalated.

The ecosystems of the sea are still largely unexplored, so we must move cautiously — if only for selfish reasons. Animals, vegetables and minerals are interrelated in ways we still only partially understand. If we ignore this fact of life, we may perish. We have a tragic intuition of where disregard for ecosystems may lead in James Watt's squandering of our children's future.

There should be representatives at the Law of the Sea Conference who speak for life beneath the sea. Scientists and naturalists might advise the group on obtaining minerals in the least disruptive ways. This is much more significant than issues of power and possession raised by William Safire in his column about the conference on the same day.

ELLEN RODDICK
Yorktown Heights, N.Y., April 12, 1982

Questionable Counselors of 'No First Use'

To the Editor:

Reports on the "no first use" proposal by former senior officials McGeorge Bundy, George Kennan, Robert McNamara and Gerard Smith [news story April 8] overlooked much of the political background.

Defense analysis, with its talk about the unknowns of nuclear deterrence and the nature of a third European war, is essentially a clash of opinions. These ex-officials have consistently offered views that tend to distract from the urgent need to offset Moscow's military gains. Secretary McNamara's 1965 assurance that "the Soviets have decided that they have lost the quantitative" strategic arms competition is one unfortunate example.

Each of these four men bears considerable responsibility for the three primary causes of the current U.S. military predicament: the loss of 250 billion defense dollars during the tragic commitment in Vietnam, the imbalance of heavy missiles in SALT I and the fashionable view of the past 15 years that the Soviets share Western beliefs on strategic stability. The Reagan defense initiatives now have to make up for these mistakes, and the belated deployment of intermediate-range missiles is one step.

Enhancing conventional forces alone is an answer to clear-cut Soviet preponderance in Europe. A Western

buildup has proved unobtainable for 30 years. Skewed academic comparisons of men and tanks in NATO and the Warsaw Pact are nothing new (see "The Other Balance," Tom Wicker's column of April 9).

NATO has always been less than the sum of its parts. Unlike the Warsaw Pact, it is not offensively postured. NATO's political disarray also undercuts its military potential, as Ambassador Smith knows from his work with the ill-fated multilateral force.

Talking about "no first use" of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe focuses attention on a meaningless concept. Who can take Soviet pledges seriously along with 300 SS-20's that are intended precisely to target NATO bastions?

It is timely to recall that Germany wanted to propose a "no first use" of submarines in the 1937 naval discussions with Britain. This would have been worthless in war, and was only useful for further distracting British attention from its own defenses.

The lesson, especially for former officials with questionable track records in defense analysis, is to take a realistic look at the opponent, the allies and our own preparations.

DEREK LEEBAERT
Cambridge, Mass., April 9, 1982

The writer is associate editor of the Journal of Policy Analysis & Management.

Of Jefferson, Madison And Budget Deficits

To the Editor:

The debate over a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget has an instructive precedent in American history.

In 1789, Thomas Jefferson wrote to James Madison from Paris that the French monarchy had for years been accumulating debts that later generations were forced to pay. This, he thought, violated the natural law "that the earth belongs to the living," and helped bring on the French Revolution. It was too late to propose that a "limited-debt doctrine" be inserted in the U.S. Constitution. But Jefferson asked Madison to place it in a preamble to the first appropriations bill passed by Congress, to "exclude at the threshold of our new government the contagious error of this quarter of the globe."

Madison did not comply. "Debts," he answered, "may be incurred for purposes which interest the unborn, [such as] for repelling a conquest, the evils of which descend through many generations."

Jefferson never again raised the subject with Madison, but he continued to press his doctrine on others. "What is to hinder [Congress] from creating a perpetual debt?" he asked one correspondent. He eventually suggested that the principle become an amendment to the Federal Constitution and a provision in a new constitution for Virginia.

(The relevant letters are: Jefferson to Madison, Sept. 6, 1789; Madison to Jefferson, Feb. 4, 1790; Jefferson to John Wayles Eppes, June 24 and Sept. 11, 1813, and to Samuel Kercheval, July 12, 1816.)

But before anyone invokes Jefferson and ignores Madison in today's controversy, these points should be kept in mind:

First, while Jefferson would be astounded by the size of today's national debt, he would recognize that it existed largely because Madison's argument concerning national defense was a valid one. Second, he did not propose that budgets be without deficits, only that any deficit which was budgeted be paid off within a generation.

Finally, the very principle Jefferson advanced, that "the earth belongs to the living," was meant to enable each generation to determine its own fundamental law. Therefore, he would surely agree that if a constitutional amendment is desirable today, it should be for our reasons, not his.

CHARLES A. MILLER
New Market, Va., April 12, 1982

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

Classifying Genetics Research: Moscow's Lead

To the Editor:

Your April 12 editorial criticizing the Reagan Administration for attempts to classify certain fields of basic research, particularly genetic engineering, failed to mention an important aspect of the problem:

The Soviet Union classified basic research in genetics long ago. All papers in this field have to be submitted for censorship, and Russian geneticists are not allowed to discuss their results with foreign colleagues unless they have been approved for publication.

An example of the Soviet attitude on genetic engineering is provided by the case of a top Soviet expert in this field, Prof. David Goldfarb of Moscow, who happens to be my father. For the past three years, Soviet authorities have denied him permission to emigrate to Israel, claiming that he has learned "state secrets" in the course of his work. My father has never done anything remotely related to state security, but since the Government considers the whole field classified, anyone

who knows how to clone a gene is subject to restrictions.

As a former Soviet scientist who himself suffered from excessive Government control, I strongly oppose bureaucratic restrictions in basic research. To counter the Soviet policies by introducing similar measures here will only lead to the similar result: the decline in the quality of research.

But it would be equally unwise only to criticize the U.S. Government for its wrong response to unchallenged Soviet policies. I would therefore suggest that the American scientific community adopt a voluntary boycott of the Soviets in the field of genetic engineering for as long as they continue to impose restrictions on their scientists in this area.

By doing so, American geneticists will help to promote academic freedom in Russia without the risk of losing their own to generals and bureaucrats.

ALEX GOLDFARB
Columbia University
New York, April 12, 1982

A Better Program of Care for the Terminally Ill

To the Editor:

Having read your excellent series on health care, costs and options, I would like to bring one significant omission to your attention — hospice.

Hospice is a program of care for the dying and their families, and there are two excellent pieces of legislation — one Federal and one in New York State — which seek to establish the right to choose this appropriate, compassionate, cost-effective care.

The Federal legislation, known as the Panetta bill (H.R. 5180/S.1958) would allow Medicare-eligible patients and their families to choose hospice benefits rather than standard medical care. Its aim is to provide the skills and caring that the dying need by emphasizing home care, with inpatient care available. The bill is likely to save Medicare many millions of dollars over the next five years.

Unfortunately, unless the state legislation (S.8476/A.10777) passes, most New York State residents will not have hospice services available no matter

what happens on the national scene. Voluntary groups have been applying since 1977 for the right to give hospice care in New York, but the state's Health Department still retains its "wait and see" posture, denying people the opportunity to choose hospice services.

Meanwhile, the concept has received national recognition and acceptance. It has been found to be generally less expensive than traditional care, as well as more appropriate and compassionate. There are now hundreds of hospice programs nationwide.

Of course, New York patients who need hospice care cannot "wait and see." They are often dying in isolation, in great pain, with little or no emotional or spiritual support, without access to much-needed skills in symptom and pain control and at far greater expense than may be necessary.

CAROL SELINSKE
Chairman, Legislative Committee
New York State Hospice Association
White Plains, April 8, 1982



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CAIRO, April 17 — There is every reason to expect the orderly return of the Sinai to Egypt as scheduled on April 25. But it isn't going to be the halcyon, hopeful signal that was planned as the beginning of the end of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Last minute quibbles, turmoil on the West Bank and in Gaza, continuing fears of an Israeli strike against Lebanon, a crazy, murderous outbreak in Jerusalem — these storms have spoiled the climate of a long-awaited spring that was to have eased Middle East problems and confirmed the message of peace.

The importance of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty remains. Its existence rules out the kind of major wars that have erupted four times in 34 years in ever mounting danger because the level of arms in the region and between the superpowers has risen to such unprecedented heights.

That is a lot. For Egypt, the peace has already brought some real benefits. The euphoric expectations of miraculous change, the surge of spirit that brought a million Egyptians out to cheer the late President Anwar Sadat on his return from Jerusalem, were always unrealistic. But oil, tourism and the reopened Suez Canal have produced solid economic gains.

Cairo looks better and works a little better. The drain of military spending hasn't been reduced, unfortunately, but a lot of the soldiers are out helping with public works instead of turning city streets into armed camps. The current crop of conscripts is to be released from service three months early.

Population growth, estimated down from 2.9 to 2.7 percent, still devours all economic advance, however. Egypt now has 44 million people and another million mouths are added every 10 months. Investment in industry and agriculture isn't flowing adequately.

These are long-term problems. The

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Bleak Cairo Spring

By Flora Lewis

soured taste of peace is something else. After all, Camp David has become a separate Israeli-Egyptian pact with still no prospects for enlargement. Sadat was killed. The Palestinians have found no success. The glow of the Middle East still comes from fires of hatred, not from lights of hope.

"The Egyptians don't appreciate how much we're giving," complained an Israeli official. "We said normal relations. That doesn't mean we have to like them or be friends." is the theme of Egyptian comment.

Middle-East clocks are still out of order. A lot has changed, time does move, but it is still unsynchronized. Now, the reality and permanence of Israel have been understood by the Arab world, whether or not it dares to recognize it publicly as Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan has done in the current Foreign Affairs Quarterly.

But the recognition comes from fear, not a sense of mutual benefit, which Israel once offered. Israel is no longer seen as a weakness to be disdained and wiped out, but as a voracious strength whose appetite grows with its muscle.

The aura of inevitability is misleading. So much has come from chance and human error. If King Hussein had refused to be cowed by

Egypt's Nasser into joining the 1967 war, the West Bank would almost surely be Jordanian today and Jerusalem would probably still be partitioned.

All the talk is of the "1967 borders," but within Palestine they were only lines where soldiers dug in at the moment truces were signed in 1949, no more agreed frontiers than the 1947 U.N. partition plan that all Arabs rejected until they lost the rest of Palestine. Except for Egypt now, the Arabs only accepted each compromise proposal after it was overtaken by events.

Jordan and some elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization have at last come to see the same could happen again for the West Bank. It isn't true, as many Arabs claim, that Israel always planned to absorb the whole of Palestine, or that the two blue stripes on its flag stand for the Nile and the Euphrates as frontiers of Zionist ambition, as Yasser Arafat says.

For a year or more after the stunned surprise of their 1967 victory, Israelis would gladly have returned their conquests for peace so long as Jerusalem remained united. They met Gamal Abdel Nasser's "three no's": no recognition, no negotiation, no peace. Gradually, out of practical necessity as well as interest, they devised ways of dominating and using occupied territory. The chance of reconciliation through neighborliness ebbed for both Israelis and Palestinians.

Another cycle is starting. There is little rejoicing in Egypt or relief in Israel, which should have accompanied completion of the first big step to settlement. But it isn't yet too late for a fresh start on negotiations. If the opportunity is lost again, once again the possible will become improbable and the improbable will be impossible. If people involved can't look ahead, the U.S. must help them lift their sights.

WASHINGTON, April 17 — One of the many questions about the future of nuclear weapons is whether the people of the United States and the other allied nations will get enough facts on this immensely complicated military and moral issue for the searching inquiry the subject requires. In short, will it be decided by government decision, by public education or by political demonstrations.

Not since the debate between the isolationists and the interventionists in the United States 50 years ago has there been such a momentous discussion in this country about the order or chaos of the world.

How will this be approached by the U.S. Government, the political parties, the press, the universities and the religious institutions? This is the critical threshold question. Will the contending forces be willing to listen to one another or merely choose up sides between the militarists and the moralists? So far, the demonstrators have outnumbered the educators, and the Reagan Administration hasn't really helped very much.

For example, when former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Mac Bundy, George Kennan and Gerard Smith proposed in Foreign Affairs that the United States Government "consider" proclaiming that it would not be first to use nuclear weapons even if faced with a conventional military attack on Western Europe, Secretary of State Haig, in an otherwise thoughtful speech, didn't "consider" this proposal but merely dismissed it, and did so even before it was released for publication.

Al Haig may be right. It is not at all clear that the Soviet Government, now obviously confronted with its ancient problem of passing political power from one generation to another, would believe President Reagan, even if Mr. Reagan swore tomorrow that the United States wouldn't be the first to use nuclear weapons. After all, both Washington and Moscow have to con-

WASHINGTON

Protest Or Debate?

By James Reston

sider the possibility that neither Mr. Brezhnev nor Mr. Reagan is immortal, and therefore have to think about the longer range interests of their countries.

These questions are raised here, not to oppose the consideration of a no-first-strike nuclear policy by Mr. McNamara and the other former experienced nuclear officials, or to oppose the suggestions of Senator Kennedy and others for a "freeze" on the manufacture and emplacement of intermediate nuclear weapons in and around Europe. They are raised only to suggest that we should have a rational and coherent debate on these issues, with more facts and manners than the Reagan Administration has provided so far.

At the end of the last war, we had a good debate in the universities on the issue of America's place in the world and the formation of the United Nations Charter. Case studies were prepared for discussion, with definitions of the questions to be decided — argument for and against. Students were encouraged not to demonstrate but to study and debate the issues.

It was also the habit of governments in the past to produce white papers of public documents on the historical background of serious issues that have brought them into crisis.

We need such a white paper from the Reagan Administration and the allies now on the controversy over nuclear arms. At Geneva, the Soviets, to the best of our information here, are proposing that the U.S. should be restrained from emplacing new nuclear weapons in Europe, while they are not restrained from maintaining nuclear weapons that could hit every European capital from behind the Urals.

They are also apparently making all kinds of other proposals, which our principal negotiator, Paul Nitze, regards as preposterous, but we don't know. Mr. Nitze informs the allied governments about the facts of the Geneva negotiations, and also informs some leaders of the Congress.

In fact, everybody has been filled in on the process of these talks at Geneva except the American people, including the anti-nuclear protesters. Not right now, but certainly by the autumn we will have teach-ins in the universities, protest marches and all the rest of the anti-Vietnam energy directed toward "peace."

Richard W. Lyman, former president of Stanford University, and now president of the Rockefeller Foundation, mused about this here the other day. He thought the Government and the universities should be talking more together about the need for a serious dialogue and that the universities should think about their responsibilities.

"More protest is seldom really thoughtful," he said. "It's a blunt instrument and a crude one — often merely a primal scream of rejection."

"Almost the worst thing the universities could do," he concluded, "would be to opt for a few easy and dramatic gestures, satisfying outlets for our frustrations that might make us all feel a nice, warm glow of self-righteousness, but would do nothing to advance our basic understanding of the problem."

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The coordinating bureau of the non-aligned movement held a meeting in Kuwait from April 5 to 8 in support of the Palestinians. I had the honor to represent Egypt, my country, at this meeting, where I outlined my Government's position on the question of Palestine.

My statement in Kuwait did not include any new or sudden departure from our position on this vital issue. Countless times, I have enunciated this position at the United Nations — hence, my surprise at the way this statement has been construed in some sectors of the news media as inconsistent with established Egyptian policy.

In essence, I repeated our call for a simultaneous and mutual recognition between the Palestinians and the Israelis. In other words, the mutual recognition of the rights and obligations of each party towards one another on the basis of full equality and rights. I said: "Egyptian diplomacy has decided to assume a role that might have been beyond the ability of other parties to shoulder; it embarked on an onerous course that Egypt alone was capable of enduring — that is, moving towards a transitional period which would defuse the tense situation and prevent Israel from annexing Palestinian territories or imposing its sovereignty on them. During this period, Israel would concede to the legal rights of the Palestinian people and recognize the importance of negotiating with their representatives until the attainment of an ultimate acceptable solution to the parties concerned."

I restated our position on Jerusalem that sovereignty rights for the Palestinians must be respected, on the Palestinians' right to self-determina-

tions of each party towards one another on the basis of full equality and rights. I said: "Egyptian diplomacy has decided to assume a role that might have been beyond the ability of other parties to shoulder; it embarked on an onerous course that Egypt alone was capable of enduring — that is, moving towards a transitional period which would defuse the tense situation and prevent Israel from annexing Palestinian territories or imposing its sovereignty on them. During this period, Israel would concede to the legal rights of the Palestinian people and recognize the importance of negotiating with their representatives until the attainment of an ultimate acceptable solution to the parties concerned."

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What I Said in Kuwait

By A. Esmat Abdel Meguid

tion, and on Israel's right to live in secure and internationally recognized boundaries. My Government's opposition to illegal Israeli measures in the occupied territories was also emphasized.

In Kuwait, we succeeded in blocking a motion to condemn the presence of the multinational force in Sinai as a contingent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or part of the Rapid Deployment Force. Our efforts were equally successful in preventing a condemnation of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Both President Hosni Mubarak of

Egypt and the late President Anwar el-Sadat chose peace as a strategic option. In February 1981, President Sadat told a meeting of the European Parliament in Luxembourg to support the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination as "a God-given right that cannot be denied under any circumstances." Again, when he visited Washington last fall, he urged Americans to start a dialogue with the Palestinians.

More than three decades of Arab-Israeli strife have severely curtailed the region's prospects for peaceful development, not to mention the costly

human toll. Our strategy is to stop the madness before the entire Middle East becomes a wasteland and to break the circle of deceit.

There was nothing substantively new in our statement in Kuwait. What was new was that we said the following in an Arab country, and in front of all the other Arab delegates:

"In the present international political situation it is imperative to recognize Israel's right to exist within internationally recognized borders and within a mutually agreed-upon framework of security."

To try to read into it what is not there is both inaccurate and self-defeating. In our relentless pursuit of peace, we have been subject to calumnies and endless ordeals. To be sure, the ordeals and the testing by fire will remain for some time. However, our resolve for a

fair and comprehensive peace will not abate.

As a founding member of the non-aligned movement and as the largest Arab country, we are aware of our responsibilities for peace and regional stability. Nothing will deflect us from this course. We are also a sovereign country and our foreign policy is made in Egypt.

True, the path we have chosen is a difficult one. Bringing peace between Israelis and Palestinians is no picnic, but we have opted for realism. Both Israelis and Palestinians are there to stay. It is high time that they talked about their mutual arrangements for peace. Egypt is uniquely but not exclusively placed to help in the process. This was our message in Kuwait.

A. Esmat Abdel Meguid is Egypt's chief delegate to the United Nations.



BOSTON — Since World War II, the United States has been the world's bulwark against famine. In the eyes of many foreigners, and in those of many Americans, this has made up for the shortcomings they have seen and see in our foreign policy. But now we have turned our back on America's humane values and on the poorest of our neighbors. Engulfed in a wave of Social Darwinism, America devotes only 0.27 percent of its gross national product to food and development aid in comparison to France's 0.62 percent, West Germany's 0.43 percent, Canada's 0.42 percent, and Britain's 0.34 percent.

The United States is still especially qualified to take the lead in agricultural aid and development programs. We invented land-grant colleges, agricultural extension services, and rural credit. We are foremost in agricultural research, have the world's most efficient farmers, and export by far the largest amount of food.

Proponents of the "lifeboat ethic" assure us that the rescue effort would be wasted. They argue that some countries are so poor, so dependent, so heedless of their own overpopulation that it is against our best interests and theirs to try to save them. They will drown us all, we are told. Nonsense.

The fear that population will outstrip food production has recurred periodically since Thomas R. Malthus's "Essay on the Principles of Population," in 1798. In reality, the rate of population growth is almost nonexistent in the developed countries, declining in most of Asia, and decreasing slowly in Latin America and Africa. The best estimate is that world population will stabilize about the year 2100. The deceleration is clearly linked to contraceptive services often made available by foreign aid and to higher expectations for one's children that visible social and economic aid programs encourage.

The availability of food per person probably is somewhat greater today

than 20 years ago. Total production is far more than enough to prevent famine and even malnutrition — if the food were better distributed. More food is needed to feed the world's expanding population, partly because local production should keep pace with local population and partly because as more people grow richer, their consumption of animal products increases, which in turn means they use much more grain. In America, for

Last night I felt the sensation I have been reading about to no avail in James: The sick, soul-annihilating flux of fear in my blood switching its current to defiant fight. I could not sleep, although tired, and lay feeling my nerves shaved to pain and the growling inner voice: Oh, you can't teach, can't do anything. Can't write, can't think. And I lay under the negative icy flood of denial, thinking that voice was all my own, a part of me, and it must somehow conquer me and leave me with my worst visions: having had the chance to battle it & win day by day, and having failed.

I cannot ignore this murderous self: it is there. I smell it and feel it, but I will not give it my name. I shall shame it. When it says: you shall not sleep, you cannot teach, I shall go on anyway, knocking its nose in. Its biggest weapon is and has been the image of myself as a perfect success: in writing, teaching and living. As soon as I sniff nonsuccess in the form of rejections, puzzled faces in class when I'm blurring a point, or a cold horror in personal relationships, I accuse myself of being a hypocrite, posing as better than I am, and being, at bottom, lousy.

I am middling good. And I can live being middling good. I do not have advanced degrees, I do not have books published, I do not have teaching experience. I have a job teaching. I can

Feeding the World

By Jean Mayer

example, 90 percent of the grain we do not export is used for feed, not food.

Of course, there will always be local needs for food relief, but a few hundred thousand tons (out of the 1.5 bil-

lion tons, or so that the world produces) are usually enough. The most serious recent large-scale famine occurred in Bangladesh during the 1973-74 world food crisis. That country

needed to import three million tons of grain — the amount the United States uses annually to make beer.

Progress in Asia has been considerable in the last 10 years, in part because of foreign aid. India, a net exporter of grain, possesses some 20 million to 25 million tons of reserves. Pakistan also has achieved an approximate balance, and even Bangladesh, the world's so-called basket case, has reduced its food imports de-

spite its continued high rate of population increase.

Triage — the process by which aid donors would decide that they could save some countries but would write off others — presupposes far better predictions of future economic development than we can make. Fifty years ago, the impoverished Arabian Peninsula would have been dismissed as hopeless; today, it floats in money.

Pessimists also consistently underestimate the effects of advances in technology. Genetic engineering is rapidly opening up new vistas in agriculture — in resistance to disease, adaptation of existing crops to difficult climatic conditions, and entirely new crops. With American help, the developing countries can become self-sufficient in agriculture.

Of course, technical assistance costs money. It is fashionable to say that we don't solve problems by throwing money at them. Yet medical surveys have conclusively shown that, over the last 10 years, the major domestic food-assistance programs started after the 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health essentially have eliminated malnutrition caused by poverty. (Malnutrition may reappear now that food programs are being cut.) Foreign aid programs could do the same on a global scale.

If the United States ceases to see itself as a source of agricultural assistance, we will lose both an essential instrument of international leadership and an important source of pride. We will also do something to our own self-image from which we will not easily recover.

Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University, served as chairman of the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health in 1969 and as vice chairman and then acting chairman of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger, from 1978 to 1980.

Letter to a Demon

By Sylvia Plath

not rightly ask myself to be a better teacher than any of those teaching around me with degrees, books published and experience. I can only, from day to day, fight to be a better teacher than I was the day before. If, at the end of a year of hard work, partial failure, partial dogged communication of a poem or a story, I can say I am easier, more confident & a better teacher than I was the first day, I have done enough. I must face this image of myself as good for myself, and not freeze myself into a quivering jelly because I am not Mr. Fisher or Miss Dunn or any of the others.

I have a good self, that loves skies, hills, ideas, tasty meals, bright colors. My demon would murder this self by demanding that it be a paragon, and saying it should run away if it is anything less. I shall doggedly do my best and know it for that, no matter what other people say. I can learn to be a better teacher. But only by painful trial and error. Life is painful trial and error. I instinctively gave myself this job because I knew I needed the confidence it would give me as I needed food: it would be my first active fac-

ing of life & responsibility: something thousands of people face every day, with groans, maybe, or with dogged determination, or with joy. But they face it. I have this demon who wants me to run away screaming if I am going to be flawed, fallible. It wants me to think I'm so good I must be perfect. Or nothing. I am, on the contrary, something: a being who gets tired, has shyness to fight, has more trouble than most facing people easily. If I get through this year, kicking my demon down when it comes up, realizing I'll be tired after a day's work, and tired after correcting papers, and it's natural tiredness, not something to be ranted about in horror, I'll be able, piece by piece, to face the field of life, instead of running from it the minute it hurts.

The demon would humiliate me: throw me on my knees before the college president, my department chairman, everyone, crying: look at me, miserable, I can't do. Talking about my fears to others feeds it. I shall show a calm front & fight it in the precincts of my own self, but never give it the social dignity of a public appear-

ance, me running from it, and giving in to it. I'll work in my office roughly from 9 to 5 until I find myself doing better in class. In any case, I'll do something relaxing, different reading, etc. in the evenings. I'll keep myself intact, outside this job, this work. They can't ask more of me than my best, & only I know really where the limits on my best are. I have a choice. I have a choice: to flee from life and ruin myself forever because I can't be perfect right away, without pain & failure, and to face life on my own terms & "make the best of the job."

My first victory was accepting this job, the second, coming up & plunging into it before my demon could say no, I wasn't good enough, the third, going to class after a night of no sleep & desperation, the fourth, facing my demon last night with Ted & spitting in its eye.

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Sylvia Plath, the poet, committed suicide at the age of 30 in 1963 in London. This is excerpted from the forthcoming book "The Journals of Sylvia Plath," edited by Frances McCullough and Ted Hughes. It was written in 1957 when Miss Plath was teaching at Smith College. She was posthumously awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry on Monday.

Arts & Leisure

Larousse's Dictionary Is Smart And Concise

By JOHN RUSSELL

If there is such a thing as a work of reference that I cannot read through, I have yet to find it. Catalogues, timetables, chronicles of alumnus and alumna, Companions and Concordances of every kind—all are a joy to me. As for dictionaries of painters and painting, I bite into them the way jackal bites into gazelle.

These have been good times, as it happens, for all-purpose dictionaries of painters and painting. We have had the Praeger (later Penguin) Dictionary of Art and Artists (1965-66), the McGraw Hill Dictionary of Art (1969) and the Oxford Companion to Art (1970). The Phaidon Encyclopedia of Art and Artists, first published in 1978 as a distillation of two earlier ventures, has done us good service. Last winter brought the Random House Encyclopedia, a more elaborate affair, that comes in five volumes and costs \$125. The latest arrival is the one-volume Larousse Dictionary of Painters, which is pleasantly heavy in the hand and retails at \$50.

Somewhere behind all such ventures is the checkered majesty of Thieme-Becker, as it is commonly called. A dictionary to end all dictionaries in the art-historical field, it began publication in Leipzig in 1907 after long and strenuous activity by 300 learned persons—so the title page said—from all parts of the globe. It struggled through both World Wars and the virtual destruction of



Jacob Jordaens' "The King Drinks"—"Larousse is good on Jordaens's development."

the German publishing industry and was finally brought to a conclusion in 1929.

Thieme-Becker has never been translated, but to anyone who can read art-historical German—a language within a language, and not to be mastered in a day—its 37 volumes are still the most substantial single source for painters and sculptors from ancient times right through to the beginnings of our own century. Its French equivalent, Bénézit's critical and biographical dictionary of artists of all kinds (second edition, 1948-55) is easier to come by, but it is a featherweight by comparison with Thieme-Becker. Meanwhile in the United States the last homegrown synoptic effort would seem to have been produced by Shear-Jashub Spooner in Boston in 1853. Since then, no one has dared to fly solo over the whole terrain, and quite possibly no one will ever dare to do it again.

All dictionaries of art, whether in one volume or in 40, are flawed by their very nature. Contributors are fallible. Considerations of date, ownership and attribution—all are subject to revision. So is taste. What seems important to one generation seems paltry to the next, and vice versa. Technology has transformed the study of Old Master painting. Differences of philosophy are compounded by

differences of fact. Every dictionary is out of date before it gets into the stores.

All this makes even keener the challenge of a one-volume general dictionary of painters and painting. Who is to say that it cannot be done? And who better than the house of Larousse to attempt it? In the field of popular education Larousse has ever been outstanding for accuracy and concision of statement. The Larousse French dictionary, the Larousse cookbook and that indispensable compendium the Memento Larousse are the top things in their field. Generations of French schoolchildren, force-fed like Strasbourg geese across the whole gamut of academic studies, have counted on the Larousse dictionary to give them a quick fix; and if you ever have to write to a French bishop whom you think you have once met socially, the Memento Larousse will tell you exactly how familiar to be in your manner of address.

So we open the Larousse Dictionary of Painters in high expectation. Essentially an Anglo-American version of a French original that came out in 1976, it is under the general editorship of Michel Laclotte, chief curator of painting at the Louvre. The English edition has been supervised by Alistair Smith, keeper at the National Gallery in London, and the contributors include the directors of the Tate Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, a former director of the Prado, the director of Palaces and Gardens in West Berlin, and many another accredited savant. If ever we are tempted to confuse the Master of Rohan with the Master of René d'Anjou, Larousse will put us back on the track.

Many a great pundit has been known to farm out work of this sort to juniors, but a close look at certain key articles in the Larousse Dictionary of Painters suggests that these are what art historians call "autograph works," untouched by the hand of an assistant. This is especially the case with the brief studies of Fragonard and Georges de La Tour by Jacques Thullier, Chardin by Pierre Rosenberg, Rembrandt by Jacques Foucart and Poussin by Anthony Blunt. These are feats of concentration, in which the familiarity of the subject has never turned to formula.

But what could we expect of the chief curator of the Louvre and his colleagues, if not that they should be at home with the French 17th and 18th centuries? The reassuring thing is that the Larousse Dictionary turns out to deal smartly and concisely with the whole range of European painting, from Duccio to Dubuffet.

A good way to check this out is to see what it has to say about paintings that are on view in New York at this moment. Through May 1, for instance, there is a show of French Old Master painting at Paul Rosenberg & Company, 20 East 79th Street, which includes an austere and immensely distinguished still life by an Alsatian painter called Sebastian Stoskopff (1587-1657).

The main feature of this still life is a perfectly plain wooden box that is one of the most beautiful things of its kind ever committed to canvas. The Phaidon Dictionary has nothing to say about Stoskopff, but we learn from Larousse that he was the son of a diplomatic courier in Strasbourg. For one reason or another he worked in Hanau-Frankfurt, Venice and Paris before returning in triumph to Strasbourg in 1641.

His work is wonderfully complex in its derivation, with touches of Dutch painting, Flemish painting, Caravaggio and the Second School of Fontainebleau. No less curious are the circumstances of his death. Larousse allows that he may have died of drink, but it also floats the idea that he was murdered. On this entry we must allow the Larousse Dictionary full marks, and it is by no means the only one in that class.

Another telling case is that of the painting called "The King Drinks" by Jacob Jordaens, which is at present on loan to the Metropolitan Museum from the collection of Saul P. Steinberg. This is a monumental work (66 inches long by 99 inches high). It was bought by Lord Burlington for Chiswick House, near London, and later passed to the collection of the Dukes of Devonshire at Chatsworth. They sold it in 1922, and after a long sojourn in a Belgian private collection it was acquired by Mr. Steinberg, who had previously been known as a voracious and discerning collector of paintings of quite another kind.

"The King Drinks" is remarkable for the energy, the assurance and the mastery of organization that Jordaens displays over every square inch of the enormous canvas. It is not a pretty picture. Nor is it a pretty scene. But it is in every sense of the word a masterpiece, and one that

"These articles are feats of concentration, in which long familiarity has never turned to formula."

fills an important lacuna in the Met's collections.

Larousse is very good on Jordaens's general development, but of "The King Drinks" it says only that the version in Vienna "descends into vulgarity." On this point the Phaidon Encyclopedia does better, in that it spots both the folkloric element and the evocation of the feast of the Epiphany. But both dictionaries do well by Jordaens, who remains one of the least understood of the great European masters.

I should add that the Larousse page is very handsome, the color alluring if not always accurate and the alphabetical conjunctions often very amusing. There are times when the need for international co-publication stretches the compilers' knowledge too far—as when we are told that Thomas Eakins "aroused the interest of the Pop artists of the 1960's"—but on the whole this can claim to be the best and most up-to-date of the one-volume dictionaries of painters and painting that are now on the market.

Director Robert Altman Is An Endangered Species

By VINCENT CANBY

What are we going to do about Robert Altman? It's difficult to talk about him without making him sound like some sort of household problem, like waxy buildup or clogged drains. He's an essential part of the American film scene that requires constant care. Left unattended, he goes wrong. Carried away by his own enthusiasm, he spends too much money on the sort of movie that can't possibly recoup its investment, or too much time on small details while losing sight of the overall project.

To put it another way, isn't it possible for such an original, talented, idiosyncratic, nervy and stubborn filmmaker to work within the system without busting it?

The question arises with the current limited release in New York of "Health," a buoyant, surrealistic (for lack of a better word), scattershot political satire that Mr. Alt-

'Mr. Altman is an irrepressible social critic whose films look and sound like no one else's.'

man made for distribution during the 1980 Presidential campaign but which was shelved after only a few test dates.

Mr. Altman feels that he and the film were the innocent victims of a change in management at 20th Century-Fox, which financed "Health" as well as several other Altman films, including the financially unsuccessful "Quintet" and "A Wedding." According to his argument, "Health" was shelved by the new Fox management to prove the incompetence of the previous management that had approved the film's production.

I've no idea how much "Health" cost, though it looks as if it might have been a bundle and, considering the terrible odds against any film's making a profit these days, it is possible that the film's nonrelease did save Fox money in the long run. Yet, the unfortunate fact of the matter is that "Health" happens to be one of the most consistently entertaining films Mr. Altman has ever made, a big, funny, madcap improvisation of a film that is even more like a live-action cartoon than "Popeye," the musical movie he made based on the Thimble Theater cartoon strip.

"Health" deserves to be seen by anyone interested in the career of this most eccentric and unpredictable of contemporary American film directors. I'd hate to see that career go the way of Eric von Stroheim's, Josef von Sternberg's or Orson Welles's. If the people who finance movies are buzzards, then Mr. Altman must learn how to play the buzzard's game.

"Health" doesn't really have a story. It has a central situation and about a dozen crazy characters on the loose. It's less a narrative film than a series of nonstop, almost Boschian images of folly—that is, if you can image Bosch as an observer in a bleaky sunbaked St. Petersburg, Fla., during a convention of an organization called Health, taking place in and around a marvelous, old (circa 1920), once-grand hotel of uncertain Spanish-American architecture.

The stated purpose of the convention is to elect a new president of Health, though an incumbent president is never seen or even mentioned. Just what kind of an organization Health is, and what its purposes are, are never stated, which, I fear, means that Health could possibly represent the entire country. This is too bad, because the film would actually be sharper, and more to the point, without aspiring to larger meanings through sheer vagueness.

The principal candidate for Health's highest office is Esther Brill (Lauren Bacall), the ferociously single-minded, 83-year-old "first lady of health," who looks as great as Lauren Bacall visibly does because, as she explains before slipping off into one of her periodic trances, she is a virgin. "Every orgasm," she says, deducts 28 days from a woman's natural life.

Esther's chief competitor is Isabella Garnell (Glenda Jackson), an idealistic preacher of health as a religion that stands above both the politics and business that swirl around her. Isabella drinks nothing but hot, recently boiled water and talks in paragraphs of high-toned rhetoric, even to the chambermaids. The independent candidate is Harold Gaine (Paul Dooley), who calls himself "a little guy," a hustling populist who has made himself very rich by selling health foods and what I suppose would be called health accessories, including an organic hair-spray.

The other characters include Gloria Burbank (Carol Burnett), who has come to the convention as the President's "personal representative"; Harry Wolff (James Garner), Esther Brill's campaign manager, who is also Gloria's ex-husband; Dick Cavett (Dick Cavett), who spends the entire convention trying, unsuccessfully, to tape a single coherent interview with the candidates; Bobby Hammer (Henry Gibson), a Nixon-era type of dirty-trickster who, among other things, spreads the word that Isabella Garnell is a transsexual.

The movie's satirical points become hopelessly muddled among various political eras. We are supposed to believe that Miss Bacall and Miss Jackson are recalling the Eisenhower-Stevenson campaigns—Miss Jackson even affects a hole in the sole of her shoe. These analogies, however, don't hold for more than a couple of gags, and those aren't especially good ones.

"Health" works not as a political satire but as an impressionistic panorama of an American scene peopled by fanatics, frauds, reformers, consumers and jaundiced observers. If one insists on taking "Health" seriously, then it has much more to do with American business than American politics.

Mr. Altman is not one of our great political thinkers. He is, rather, an irrepressible social critic who makes films that look and sound like no one else's. At their best, they are madly busy—full of little American elves and demons all over the screen up to no good. Part of the fun of "Health" is this extravagance, the director's prodigal use

'Can such an original, talented and nervy filmmaker work within the system without busting it?'

of people, costumes, décor, sound and movement. Every Altman image is stuffed with more information than is contained in any 30 minutes of any ordinary film. It's the Altman method.

No other director has put together such a dense body of work concerned almost exclusively with the temper and quality of American life—"M.A.S.H.," "Thelma & Louise," "McCabe and Mrs. Miller," "Nashville," "The Long Goodbye," "Buffalo Bill and the Indians," "A Wedding," among others. Not all are equally good but each is worth attending to.

For this reason I hope that he can find a way of making his films—fulfilling his rare visions—in ways that don't necessarily break the banks that finance him or alienate all the people he has to work with. Whether this is possible, I don't know. If not, then our film literature is going to be just that much poorer.



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PUTTING THE PAIN INTO WORDS

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter



Avigdor Shahan

where they would die of cold and hunger. Except for one place where people were required to work (where food was given but it was apparently poisonous in view of an outbreak of paralysis), the prisoners weren't given food. They ate trees, floorboards, anything they could find."

Having lived through this hell himself, Dr. Shahan had great difficulty reading reports in which Rumanian soldiers wrote proudly of how they had kept Jews out in the cold for hours one night which, they hoped, would help expedite elimination of the Jewish population. "I remember that night, and I still feel the cold. I wasn't wearing socks because they had woken us in the middle of the night and hadn't let us dress. Then I read a report by soldiers about a place where the Jews were on the verge of going crazy and (they wrote happily) some were committing suicide. I was at that place at that time."

The situation of Bessarabian Jewry hasn't been documented by historians, he said, possibly because the community leaders (who were Zionists) were exiled to Siberia by the Soviets during their occupation

of the region in 1940. Those leaders who were left were murdered by the Rumanians and Germans.

"I remember when they took all the rabbis. The rumour said that those who went with the rabbis would have a chance to stay alive because they would be assumed to be religious and therefore non-communist. I remember one man who was undecided whether to go with them or not. Of course, two hours later they were murdered."

The Rumanian and German guards appointed their own leaders from among the Jews, and Shahan proudly states that the moral level of these people was beyond reproach. They risked their lives for their fellow Jews. "One of them was sentenced to death for it and forced to dig his own grave. Just as they were about to shoot him, he was relieved through the efforts of a second lieutenant, a personal friend of his."

HE SAID the Jews in Transnistria didn't kill each other for bread, and there was no theft and no prostitution. "Of course, soldiers raped some of the girls, and the young Russians from the Comsomol, who

were supposed to be educated and civilized, were the cruellest of all. "On the way to Transnistria, the Jews would be brought across the river in ferries or on rafts, Rumanian soldiers used to enjoy shooting at the boats. For weeks, the river would be full of blood and bodies."

"Sometimes in the ghettos it was so cold that the dead couldn't be removed for weeks, and the living would have to sleep with them. I remember that."

When work on the dissertation became too depressing, Shahan would return to another research project which had begun with his master's thesis and later became a book. It was a study of the *Mahal* (Foreign Volunteers), and how they conducted Israel's air war in 1948. "Colonels and generals volunteered to be rank and file pilots to help Israel. In the '60s, when I started studying the *Mahal*, the sabras thought they were the only fighters, the only ones with courage. It was interesting to find that the war in the air was fought by *Mahal* volunteers." The result of his research on *Mahal* became a book: *Wings of Victory*, which won a literature and research prize.

He hopes his Holocaust research, which was highly praised by the Hebrew University committee which passed on his dissertation, will be published in book form.

WHEN THE Red Army liberated the Jews from the ghettos of Transnistria, Avigdor Shahan, then a 12-year-old boy, turned back toward the hill where the dead were buried, and made a vow to his parents that he would remember and write about what happened. Now Director of Post-Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education here, Dr. Shahan has fulfilled that vow in a doctoral dissertation, on the Jews of his native Bessarabia, which took him twelve years to write.

The Rumanians always hated the Jews, he said. In 1878, Britain and France made Rumania's independence conditional on the Rumanians giving freedom and equality to their Jewish citizens. The Rumanians tried to avoid carrying out the condition, and expelled Jews over the border whenever they could. "In 1918, Rumania received a present of Bessarabia and other territories. Their complaint was that annexing these territories added half a million Jews to their own quarter of a million. If the situation of Rumanian Jews was bad, it was even worse to be a Bessarabian Jew because we were considered Russians, and Russians were the Rumanians' worst enemy."

Dr. Shahan remembers the local gentle population sickening their dogs

on him on his way to *heder* at the age of three. He was eight when the far worse anti-Semitism of the Rumanians and Nazis began. "Before that, in 1940, a terrible thing happened, which was to have implications later. Rumania agreed to give Bessarabia back to the Russians, who also demanded northern Bukovina as compensation for the fact that the Rumanians had enjoyed the benefits of Bessarabia for 22 years. When the Russians came in, a young boy—I don't know if he was Jewish—removed the officer's insignia from the uniform of an officer in the retreating Rumanian army. The incident was blown up out of all proportions. The Jews were portrayed as traitors to Rumania, and tens of thousands were slaughtered—Jews in border villages as the Rumanians retreated, and Bessarabian Jews a year later when, after the Barbarossa Campaign began, the Rumanians got Bessarabia back."

The so-called "treason" of the Jews was also the excuse for forced marches during which Jews traveled thousands of kilometers, many dying on the way to Transnistria,

where the Rumanian leader, Antonescu, had decided to send the Jews of Bessarabia, northern Bukovina, and Dobroï.

"He was an excellent historian. He knew that, in whatever negotiations there would ultimately be with the Soviets, he could give up Transnistria and thus be rid of the Jews; in the 'unfortunate' event that some of them were still alive. In the meantime, however, he loudly proclaimed that Transnistria was part of Rumania, so that nobody could accuse him of expelling anyone from the country."

OVER 700,000 JEWS died in Transnistria, Dr. Shahan says, and he's sure these figures are conservative. There were about 300,000 Jews living in the area who were killed to make room for the new arrivals, and he estimates that 300,000 Bessarabian Jews, about 80,000 from Northern Bukovina and another 15,000 or so from Dobroï, lost their lives in the forced marches to Transnistria or in the inhuman conditions there.

"They would lock hundreds of people into pigsties or stables,

concrete *menora*, and a large cross erected in someone's honour. Where was the camp? Where were the buildings? The crematorium? Up the embankment were some buildings surrounded by stone walls; perhaps this was the camp. I trudged through a field of manure to discover that this was only a farm. Theresienstadt sat below. My great-grandmother perished there, but no one would ever know. It was too pastoral and serene. A white house, hammer and sickle, a *menora* and a cross—that's all there is. The white house with the smoke stack was a crematorium; the only authentic remains. Why would they paint such a nefarious building white? The front and back doors were locked. Scribbled in the corner of a window was a note which read: "Closed since October 77."

Behind the crematorium was an interminable row of identical plain memorials in honour of the Jews who perished in Theresienstadt. There weren't any monuments or epitaphs—just monotonous grey slabs of concrete which bore the names of the countries. At the end of this row, in the farthest part of the park, I found Hebrew writing: a black and gold memorial commemorating the thousands of Jews who perished here and assuring us that their ashes would never be forgotten. It was erected by the Jews of Czechoslovakia. The political camp was open; the Jewish one was locked. Once again only the Jews elected to remember their dead. Perhaps this too should be remembered today.

Learning from the Holocaust

By JUDY SIEGEL/Jerusalem Post Reporter

AN INTERNATIONAL conference aimed at trying to prevent genocide or to intervene when it occurs, and at learning from the Holocaust, will be held in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv in June with delegates from about 20 countries.

Planned over the past three years by Prof. Yisrael Charny of Tel Aviv University and a few of his colleagues, the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide will bring to Israel experts in the fields of political science, international law, communications, atomic energy and human rights. "This is the first major interdisciplinary conference on this subject," says Prof. Charny, who has paid for expenses so far out of his own pocket. "We expect to act as a professional pressure group and call attention to cases of potential or actual genocide," he told *The Jerusalem Post*, adding that the history of the Nazi period might have been very different if Kristallnacht had been covered on TV in the way that the Vietnam War was brought to every living room.

Over 200 delegates are expected from around Israel, with an equal number arriving from places like Sri Lanka, Norway, Brazil, the U.S., Japan and the Philippines. (Israelis may register by writing to



Eli Wiesel

POB 29784, Tel Aviv, or by calling 03-654571.)

Holocaust writer Eli Wiesel, who is chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Council, will be president of the conference. At the opening on June 20 at Yad Vashem, he will speak about remembering the Holocaust, and later, at the Tel Aviv Hilton, he will read a paper on warning against genocide.

Frank Reynolds, the well-known ABC TV journalist, will speak on the role of communications in preventing genocide. "I look forward to the conference as an opportunity to learn and as a responsibility to share views on a subject so important as to numb the senses. It seems to me that is precisely what must never again be allowed to hap-

pen—the numbing of the senses," Reynolds told Charny.

CHARNY, THE author of the soon-to-be-published book *How Can We Commit the Unthinkable: Genocide, the Human Cancer*, expects the conference delegates to maintain regular contact and act as a lobby, using a "genocide early warning system" that is, being developed to pinpoint potential murderers of whole peoples. "We don't dare say that we will eliminate genocide," he explains. "But we want to try to reduce it—not to cure the disease but to fight against it."

Fumikazu Inoue, a Japanese architect who is developing a model for a Holocaust study centre and memorial in Israel, is leaving for Japan to promote participation in the genocide conference. He told *The Post* that there is great interest in the Holocaust in his native country, and that residents of Hiroshima, a town near Hiroshima, are trying to raise \$1 million to build a memorial to the victims of Auschwitz, to tell the world "not only no more Hiroshima, but never again Auschwitz." He hopes to bring some Hiroshima survivors who speak English to attend the conference and talk about what happened to them.

Obliterating the Jews

By HANOCH TELLER/Special to The Jerusalem Post

chained to a wall. It bore the inscription: "The victims of fascism." Luxembourg had put up a slab of stone, with only the word "Luxembourg" engraved on it. Albania had erected a statue of an Albanian soldier overpowering a helmeted SS member. Germany, bizarrely enough, had erected the most ostentatious monument. There was a stone relief of a heavy-set woman, behind whom appeared Bertolt Brecht's lament:

*O Germany, pale mother,
In what condition have your sons
left you,
That you sit among the peoples,
A mockery or a fear.*

WASN'T THERE a remainder of the thousands of Jews who had been annihilated? I was searching for a trace, a hint, a suggestion. At the edge of the forest, beyond the memorial plaza, something caught my eye. From the distance it looked like an ordinary tombstone, a metre high. Coming closer, I discovered that it bore, in Hebrew, God's words to Cain: "The voice of your brother's blood cries out." Several countries had elected to dedicate monuments to the victory over fascism. This memorial had been dedicated by "Die Jüdische Jugend in Österreich."

Consider: The sign at the gate listed the losses of Poles, Czechs, Finns, as opposed to: Polish Jews, Czechoslovakian Jews, Finnish Jews. Austria, as well as her neighbours, refuses to recognize Jews as a people and a nation. Therefore, it was Polish citizens who perished, not Jews. Is it not ironic that a Jew

earns citizenship posthumously? While Jews are denied equal rights during their lifetime and are victims of venomous decrees, after their death they are dubbed citizens, and their particular Jewishness is totally obliterated.

Four days after my experience in Mathausen, I took a bus from Prague to Theresienstadt to visit the remains of a ghetto which in the years 1941-1945 held over 150,000 Jews. Theresienstadt had been a way-station to the death camps. I got off the bus next to an army camp and asked one of the guards where the concentration camp was. He pointed to an area nearby which was filled with memorials and monuments. It appeared as if every victim had been commemorated a welcome change after Mathausen. I passed this vast area and headed toward the camp gate, where Czech tourists were milling about. Inside the gate were maps and explanations in several languages describing what had happened in Theresienstadt. Noticing my skullcap and beard, an attendant pointed out in German that I was in the wrong place. This camp was used exclusively for political prisoners; I was probably interested in the "crematorium" where the Jews were incarcerated. Asked whether there wasn't a crematorium in this camp, she replied, "No, the only crematorium in Theresienstadt is in the *Jüdische Konzentrationslager*."

She gave me approximate directions for getting to the Jewish concentration camp. As I walked through Theresienstadt, I pondered the painful realization that this village of 3,000 was inhabited 37 years ago by 53,000 Jewish inmates. I had expected Theresienstadt to be restored like its hapless political counterpart.

I WOULD not have found the crematorium had I not tripped over a railroad track, almost buried by 37 years of plant growth. I followed the track until it terminated, coinciding with my destination. No doubt this was the means for the heinous transportation. This Jewish concentration camp was also crowded, but with a different assemblage: boys were racing, girls were giggling, and women were strolling with their baby carriages. This wasn't a concentration camp—rather, a park, endless acres of grass and plenty of shade. I beheld only four non-natural obstructions: a tiny white house with a chimney, an ornate hammer and sickle, a

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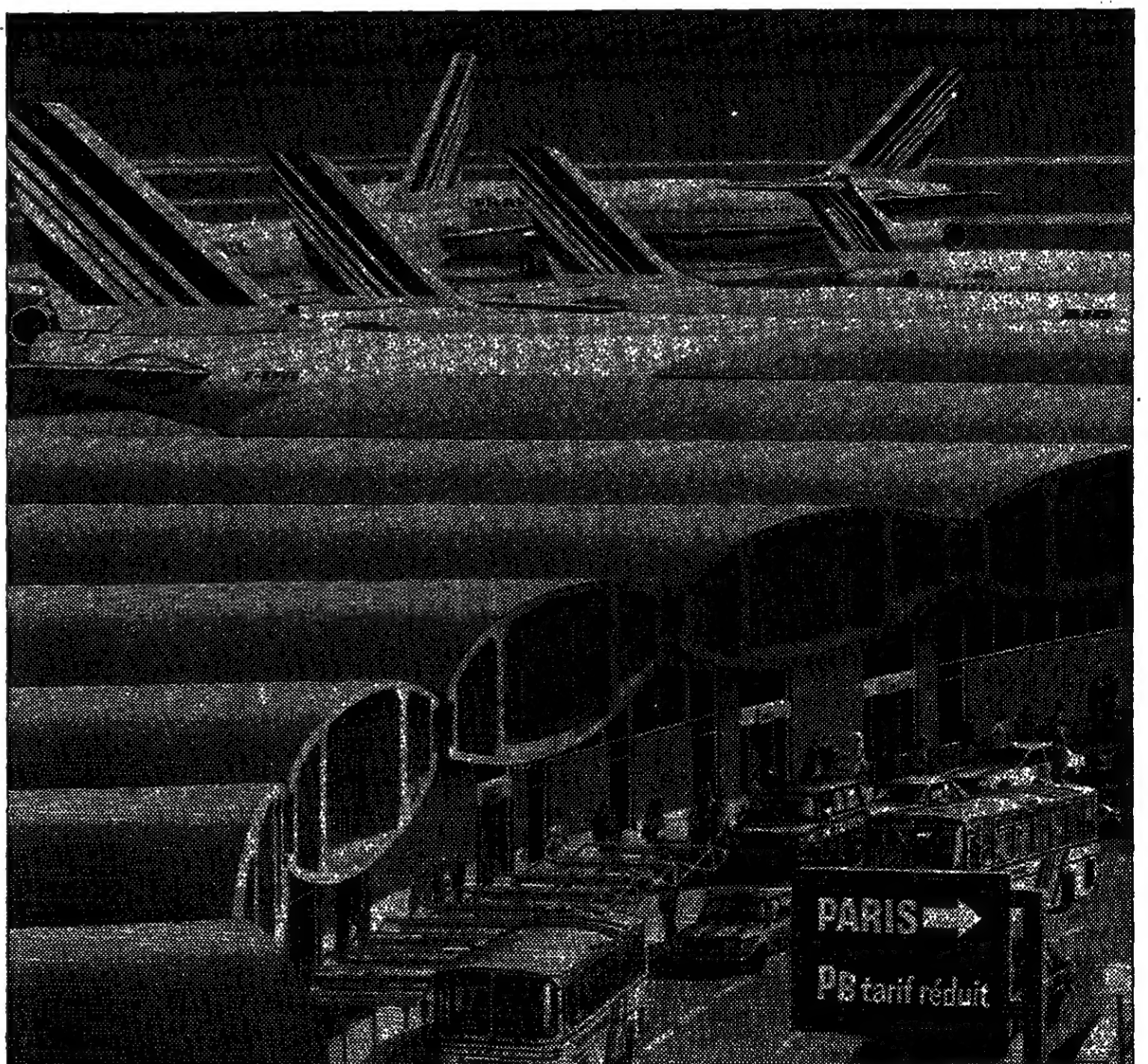
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Fighting unfair competition from abroad

IZROM, an old-established Jerusalem firm making light fixtures, suffers bitterly from what its general manager, Eli Rechtes, calls "foreign dumping."

The firm has an old tradition of losing money, even after it was taken over a long time ago by Koor and still now that it belongs to Tadiran, a giant in the field of electricity and electronics. Izrom is likely to break even this year, but only after halting the output of a good many products, and cutting staff correspondingly.

The problem has been not so much imports as uncontrolled imports. "We can compete with Philips, General Electric, Osram, Westinghouse. We cannot compete with low-quality junk shipped in from heaven-knows-where, carrying names we've never heard of," says Rechtes.

What is the remedy, bigger tariff protection? By a happy chance that is precisely what happened; the news was published just before the second of our two interviews. The government had tacked 20 per cent onto the price of imported fittings for the purpose of calculating the sales tax.

His gratification is visible. "This restores parity," he says. "We were being taxed on the final selling price, they (the importers) on the price in harbour. Now their tax will be assessed on something equivalent to the final selling-price, like us."

"All we want," he stresses, "is equality." There is a tariff protection, ranging from eight to 20 per cent, and he accepts that as a welcome benefit. But it is due to ebb away as the customs gradually decline under Israel's free-trade treaties with the Common Market and others. He accepts the gloomier prospect ahead too, this time with stoicism.

What he objects to is unfair competition. It started with the dismantling of controls when the Likud administration came to power in 1977. Suddenly it was "everything goes." Under the banner of free trade, cheap rubbish

Foreign dumping is the bogey of the local electric fixtures industry. As a result the IZROM company in Jerusalem has been forced to reduce its staff from 600 to 260. DAVID KRIVINE reports in the fifth of a series on firms facing serious difficulties.

began to flood an undiscriminating market.

This does not happen in Europe, according to Rechtes. The EEC negotiates minimal prices with East European suppliers, to prevent excessive undercutting. And there is another thing. Rechtes used to head Tadiran's electric battery plant. "To sell batteries in Europe, we had to meet the most exacting specifications. Big stores like Marks & Spencer have testing departments larger than Israel's Standards Institution. They won't take any old trash."

"In Israel everybody is an importer," he showed me electric bulbs from Communist China, from Turkey — the agent picks them up abroad for a song. Retailers take them because they yield a bigger profit.

Tadiran's prices are controlled by the government, but imports are exempt. He unfolded some receipts from local shops. One listed an imported Osram 100-watt bulb for IS35.

We looked at the controlled retail price for the corresponding Israeli article. The ceiling-figure for a locally made 100-watt bulb is IS29.85. This includes a fixed mark-up for the shopkeeper of 12.5 per cent. On imports his mark-up can be unlimited.

A SELUM 40-WATT candle-shaped bulb was sold locally for IS30. The Israeli version is price-controlled at IS22.65. What is Selum, where is the factory, in which country is it situated, who is the importer? There is nothing on the item or its carton wrapping to tell you.

A bulb marked "General Electric" stands out even to my inexperienced eye as patently not made by the celebrated American company. I search for some sign of its land of origin. Eli Rechtes points

to letters on the carton: T.M. What on earth is that? "Turkish-made," he grins.

Omitting proper information means ducking responsibility. If the bulb explodes in your face, the manufacturer can't be traced.

THAT WAS THE situation a year ago, and it generated a serious crisis for the local industry. Small producers went out of business, only Tadiran remained, and it too was badly hit. I look at a catalogue of Tadiran lighting products. The following items listed in it are no longer manufactured because of foreign competition: High-wattage incandescent lamps. Decorative incandescent lamps (lustre type). Reflector incandescent lamps. High-pressure mercury vapour lamps. Indicator lamps for cars. Side and tail lamps for cars. Stop lamps for cars. Miniature lamps.

TWO YEARS AGO Izrom (together with Citor, with which it has merged), employed 600 workers, now there are only 260. The company lost money and looked like closing down. Fortunately the government came to the rescue.

The initiative was taken by the Minister of Industry and Trade, Gideon Patt — against the advice (people say) of his own officials. The most telling measure was a complete ban on the import of electric bulbs from Hungary, on the grounds that Hungary has no diplomatic relations with Israel. Hungary also happens to be the biggest source of cut-price (albeit sound-quality) supplies of this type to Israel.

There is a curious codicil to the story. Hungary's biggest electrical fittings firm is Tungram. I have before me a Tungram carton-wrapping on which the enclosed bulb is described as Krypton

Superba, of 40 watts, serial number 230V E27. Stamped on it is the phrase "Made in Hungary."

Likewise before me is an identical wrapping, also Tungram, also Krypton Superba, also 40 watts and 230V E27. The only difference is the stamp: "Made in Austria." Imports from Austria are authorized.

Tungram does in fact own a plant in that country. It is building one in Ireland too, Rechtes says, so as to get into the Common Market; all of which goes to show how unrelenting the competition is.

Gideon Patt did something else: he required that the provisions of the Product Description Law, scrupulously applied for some reason to jams, local and imported, be applied for a change to this brand of import also, as it is supposed to be.

All light bulbs, imported ones too, will henceforth have to carry a description of the commodity, the name and address of its manufacturer, the name and address of the agent. Moreover, the imported variety will have to undergo the same quality and performance tests at the Standards Institution as are obligatory for the local lines.

These rules have saved the day. Israel's bulb industry — that is, Tadiran bulb industry — is high and dry. The crisis that prevailed last year has happily been overcome — with the government's assistance.

BUT THAT IS ONLY part of the story. Izrom makes not only bulbs, it also makes MCB's (miniature contact-breakers). The bulbs account for two-thirds of turnover. The remaining third, however (the MCB's), are in as bad a pickle as before.

MCB's are the safety installation that is supposed to cut the current if the load is excessive, so as to avoid a short-circuit. The version installed in private houses used once upon a

time to have a low capacity, measured in amperes. Now the capacity has to be higher because homes are supplied with a much bigger volume of current to feed the various implements.

Germany has lately fixed 10,000 amperes as a minimum. Rechtes throws onto the table an imported MCB of 1,500 amperes. It is cheaper than Tadiran's 10,000-ampere alternative and attracts the kind of building contractor who does not care much about the safety of the electrical system after he has sold the premises.

The government is aware of the problem and has fixed 3,000 amperes as a minimum, starting from the beginning of next year. Rechtes's complaint is that the requirements laid down for bulbs have not — so far — been extended to the contact-breakers.

The MCB on the table is marked Siemens, surely that is a guarantee of quality? He laughs: "It is not Siemens Germany, it is Siemens Morocco, Siemens Greece — who knows where?" As in the case of the Turkish General Electric, the name has no connection, he alleges, with the distinguished German firm.

The capacity is marked as 3,000 amperes, which should be sufficient. "Let's take it to the Standards Institution and see," he declares. "If it stands up to 1,000 — I'll eat it!"

I TAKE MY COURAGE in both hands. "Don't you think," I venture to suggest, "that this is a branch which the developing countries are going to invade anyway? Should we not be falling back on the manufacture of more sophisticated products?"

"We are doing that," he claims. "Our company devotes big resources to research and development. We are developing sophisticated new items, together with Sylvania in the U.S. (which belongs to the General Telephone and Electronics Company, a part-owner of Tadiran)."

But Israel cannot transfer its entire labour force to ultra-modern science-based industries all at once. There has to be a transition period. All Rechtes wants is equal conditions with his competitors in the advanced economies of Western Europe and North America. He is content with the limited protection they enjoy.

What he cannot do is compete with suppliers who sell below their own true production costs (the proper definition of dumping) or who deliver defective goods and get away with it.

ADVOCATES of free trade do not go along with Rechtes's view of things. The above-mentioned vandals who so arouse his ire are, the critics point out, developing countries in the early stages of industrialization. They will in due course catch up with the West, achieving bit by bit the requisite quality levels and covering their true production costs — while still under-cutting Western prices. It is a historical process but cannot be halted.

Tadiran will in all probability have then to bow out of this line of business. The experts see Gideon Patt's measures of assistance as providing a breathing-spell at best. Eli Rechtes and his colleagues had better, they hint loudly, use it to good purpose.

Model solution to planning problems

REHOVOT. — Smaller businesses will now be able to join large firms in the use of computer modeling and simulation to solve planning problems, thanks to a new approach developed by a team of Weizmann Institute computer experts headed by U.S.-born senior scientist Myron Melman.

"Since at present modeling is very expensive," says Melman, "all but the largest corporations avoid it. But when something goes on the production line or red ink begins building up in the books, even a much smaller operation may require models to discover just what went wrong and how to correct it."

Our new tool — based on a simplification of the design and analysis of models — will make it easier and cheaper to avoid these serious mistakes.

The new software for constructing models, known as DISS (Distributed System Simulator), is an outgrowth of over two decades of experience gathered in modeling and in the design and development of the Institute's own Golem computers.

DISS is a generalized modular system that can be used, for example, to predict which of several computer configurations will best serve the needs of a specific customer. It can also determine how large sales organizations with branch offices and manufacturing plants can be made more efficient, or to design major national and international communications centres.

Tourism industry invites 250 journalists

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 250 journalists from Europe and North America are being invited to come to Israel during the next few weeks to see for themselves that life is continuing normally.

The newspaper and television people are being invited by the Tourism Ministry, with the tourism industry footing much of the bill. Among those participating in the operation are El Al and foreign airlines, hotels and tour operators.

The visitors are to come in small groups and engage in week-long tours around the country. According to a source in the ministry, the tours will enable the journalists to see for themselves that the image of Israel as portrayed by the media in recent weeks, with violence in the streets, is not valid.

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CRYPTIC PUZZLE
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ACROSS

- Animals with shirts on? (6)
- Monk always catching things? (8)
- Efrem Zimbalist's island (4)
- Anatomy article? (6)
- Just the ticket for a bachelor (6)
- It has its resort industry side (3)
- Alan's wrong to be so twangy (5)
- So we get upset by troubles (4)
- Insect-like vehicle? (5)
- Stop some vessels in the bay (5)
- Fay's out of the race, being a podge (5)
- Vehicles by which Ed may be scared (4)
- Where to race a Caledonian? (5)
- There's no point at present (3)
- Nice warm place for cricket? (6)
- Team building (6)
- He's in the Russian Dynamo team (4)
- Went up to where the cinematographer finished (8)
- Wanders away from the street lights (6)

DOWN

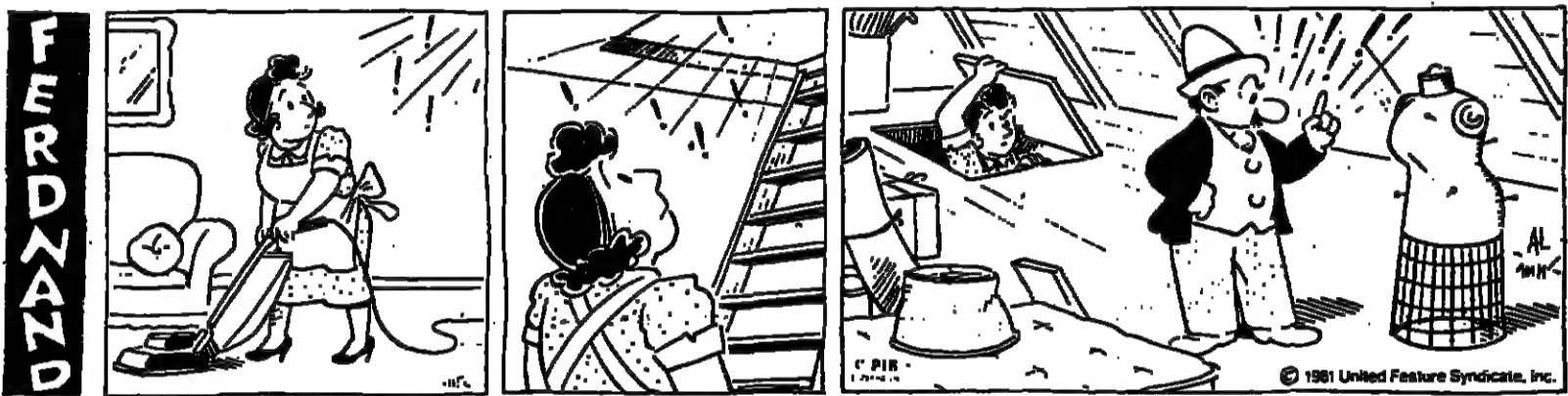
- Like a victory for heartlessness? (6)
- Ghostly colours? (6)
- Agitation in jug (4)
- Seasonally full of bounce (7)
- Grins, perhaps, when someone phones (5)
- An iron container? (5)
- Military station not to be proud of? (4)
- It's green, if less than pleasant (3)
- No loss for the navy? (3)
- Earls contriving to give us a beam (5)

EASY PUZZLE
ACROSS

- Titter (6)
- Financial reckoning (8)
- Mountains (4)
- Small shot (6)
- Dress (6)
- Upper part (3)
- Sovereign (5)
- Before long (4)
- Neck of mutton (5)
- Rot (5)
- Slacken (3,2)
- Sunken fence (3,2)
- Strongly-built (5)
- Item of headwear (3)
- Joined together (6)
- Instant (6)
- Misfortunes (4)
- Response (8)
- Water-boiler (6)

DOWN

- Fruits of the vine (6)
- Liquid volume (6)
- Compass point (4)
- Delect (7)
- Shelled creature (5)
- Doomed (5)
- Singing voice (4)
- Vim (5)
- Pull at (3)
- Attain (5)
- Happen (5)
- Speechify (5)
- Place (3)
- Knock (3)
- Louche (7)
- Large worm (3)
- Village (6)
- Mimic (4)
- Intelligent (6)
- Well-dressed (5)
- Keyboard instrument (5)
- Mountain pass (3)
- Fur (4)



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WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent Collection of Judaism, Art and Archaeology. A Glimpse into the Past — The Tiberian Collection — Objects from the Ancient Near East. Trends in Art 1945 — Representing such trends as neo-geometric abstraction and Pop. Reality/Fusion — Children's exhibition dealing with visual illusions in culture and art. Towers of Spice — The tower-shape tradition in Havdalah spiceboxes (Library Entrance Hall). Bill Brandt — Photographs 1930-1980 (Goldman-Schwartz Gallery). Opening Exhibition — The Oil Lamp Section — new items from the Lewis and Carmon Waxman Collection. Metaphors and Allegories — Superstudio, Firenze (Palevsky Design Pavilion). Special Exhibit — Treasures of Silver Coins from Masada (Karmel) (Roman Gallery). Special Exhibit — Toys and Games of the Ancient World (Rockefeller). Special Exhibit — Hebrew Ostraca from the fortress of Kadesh Barnea (Hebrew Script and Inscription Pavilion). Special Exhibit — Colour (Paley Centre, next to the Rockefeller). Special Exhibit — Adornment of a Jewish Bride, according to the tradition of Herzl, Afghanistan. Special Exhibit — Selection of Drawings and Prints (Rockefeller Pavilion). Opening Exhibition: Art for Humour's Sake (from 22.4).

Valuing House. Main Museum 4-10. Shrine of the Book 10-10. At 4: Guided tour in English. 6 and 8:30. "Seiyones," film. 7:15. Gallery Talk, "Canaanite Cult and Religion" by Miriam Tadmor. 6 and 8: Mini Exhibit on Papyrus.

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Solutions to today's puzzle tomorrow

Clal Israel profit of IS702m. reflects 150 per cent growth

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

Post Finance Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Clal (Israel), the investment company which encompasses some 170 concerns involved in industry, trade and building, reports that net profits for 1981 stood at IS702m., a nominal year-to-year growth of 150 per cent. Ownership of Clal is divided as follows: the public holds 40 per cent, 28 per cent is held by IDB Development and 32 per cent is owned by Bank Hapoalim.

The consolidated balance sheet total came to IS8.6 billion, compared with IS3.3b. in 1980, and showed a 157 per cent nominal rise. Total income for the year was IS6.3b., compared with IS2.4b. a year ago. The gain in total earnings was 159 per cent. In keeping with the ruling of the Israel Association of Public Accountants, which takes into account the effect of inflation on profits, the final figure is 205m., or 6.2 per cent on the adjusted capital.

Clal's own capital stood at IS1.2b. at the balance sheet date. It advanced by 159 per cent over the 1980 figures.

Exports of the group grew by 15 per cent, in dollar terms, and totalled \$154 million.

During the year Clal raised IS440m. by way of share and debenture issues. The company paid it to its shareholders 100 per cent in bonus shares and 20 per cent in gross cash dividends. At the end of 1981 Clal's shares were traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange with a price earnings multiple of two.

According to Aharon Dovrat, Clal's joint general manager, Clal Electronics, which is a relative newcomer to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, will float a \$10m. issue on the American capital market. Clal Electronics is the single largest shareholder in Scitec.

The Clal group employs more than 12,000 people and is considered the country's single largest employer of personnel in development towns.

Mizrahi Bank opens in Kiryat Shmona

Jerusalem Post Reporter
KIRYAT SHMONA. — The United Mizrahi Bank today opens its first branch in this northern development town. The event marks another "first" for the bank, because its manager will be a woman, Hanna Shahar, who has been with the bank for four years, will move to Kiryat Shmona from Tiberias.

Mizrahi Bank general manager Aharon Meir predicts that the branch will take an active part not only in the financial, but also in the cultural life of the town. A special feature of the branch will be mini-offices, where the treasurers of kibbutzim and moshavim in the area can transact their business.

Mizrahi is the fifth bank to open an office here.

Bank of Israel exchange rates

	April 19, 1982	IS
U.S. dollar	20.1401	
British sterling	35.4536	
German mark	8.3332	
French franc	3.2057	
Dutch guilder	7.5141	
Swiss franc	10.2273	
Swedish krona	3.3820	
Norwegian krone	3.2968	
Danish krone	2.4544	
Finnish mark	4.3499	
Canadian dollar	16.5199	
Australian dollar	21.1219	
South African rand	19.0797	
Belgian franc (10)	4.4148	
Austrian schilling (10)	11.8586	
Italian lire (100)	1.5154	
Japanese yen (100)	8.1854	
Jordanian dinar	57.20	
Lebanese lira	4.02	

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV. — The post-Pessah rally yesterday maintained its momentum as equities moved ahead as a result of continuous buying. Ten securities were established as "buyers only" while 56 issues advanced by margins of 5% or better. Trading volumes continued to be above the IS400m. level.

The index-linked bond market, in an effort to keep up with the surging share market, was able to produce

Bull market rally roars ahead

gains of about one-half of one per cent. Trading was quiet and just under the IS6m. level.

The shekel was devalued by 14 agorot in trading against the American dollar.

Commercial bank shares were mostly higher. Selling pressures enveloped the Maritime Bank

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

group. The 0.1 shares were down by 5%, the 0.5 shares were 7.8% lower while the options fell 8.1%.

Among mortgage banks Binyan and Meirav were both 10% winners.

The insurance group was very strong, as 10% gains were carved out by Yardenit 0.1 and Zur (R). Hadar 1.0 was up by more than 11%.

The M.T.M. shares as well as Arledan 0.1 all came through with

10% gains, in a rising land development and real estate group.

The Argaman shares continued to be the big winners in a sharply gaining industrial sector. The Argaman (R) shares were 27% higher, while the bearer shares advanced by 22.3%. The pref (B) shares were 10% to the good.

Nechustan 0.1 was up by a full 10%, as was the case with Man 1.0. Taya also came through with a 10% gain, but Frutaron was registered as "sellers only."

Commercial Banks & Bankholding

Stock	Price	Change	%
IDB pref	21500	2.5	+0.1
IDB 0.1	1850	52.9	+2.9
IDB 0.5	1850	1.7	+0.1
IDB 0.1 A	4740	11.7	+0.2
IDB 0.1 B	4400	16.0	+0.4
IDB 0.1 C	4590	9	+0.2
IDB 0.1 D	2800	20.4	+0.7
IDB 0.1 E	2715	5.2	+0.2
IDB 0.1 F	12355	301.3	+2.5

Union on div

Stock	Price	Change	%
Union on 2 r	4530	4	+0.1
Union on 4 r	2235	2.5	+0.1
Union on 6 r	3220	3.8	+0.1
Union on 8 r	1510	38.1	+2.6
Union on 10 r	1365	1.1	+0.1
Union on 12 r	2365	3.8	+0.2
Union on 14 r	2365	2.4	+0.1
Union on 16 r	2030	22.1	+1.1
Union on 18 r	2274	1.8	+0.1
Union on 20 r	135.0	1,388.2	+10.3

Mirabai r

Stock	Price	Change	%
Mirabai r	1600	152.8	+9.6
Mirabai 0.1	1600	17.5	+1.1
Mirabai 0.5	13500	1.1	+0.0
Mirabai 0.1 A	8570	2.9	+0.0
Mirabai 0.1 B	2850	65.0	+2.3
Mirabai 0.1 C	1240	22.9	+1.9
Mirabai 0.1 D	3820	1.8	+0.0
Mirabai 0.1 E	3890	1.8	+0.0
Mirabai 0.1 F	3700	1.8	+0.0
Mirabai 0.1 G	2288	3.4	+0.1
Mirabai 0.1 H	1380	1,484.0	+10.8
Mirabai 0.1 I	1812	1,389.1	+7.6
Mirabai 0.1 J	1410	437.5	+31.0
Mirabai 0.1 K	1600	482.1	+30.1

Hapoalim pref

Stock	Price	Change	%
Hapoalim pref	8001	3.1	+0.0
Hapoalim 0.1	3080	45.4	+1.5
Hapoalim 0.5	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 A	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 B	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 C	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 D	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 E	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 F	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 G	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 H	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 I	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 J	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 K	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 L	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 M	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 N	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 O	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 P	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 Q	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 R	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 S	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 T	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 U	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 V	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 W	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 X	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 Y	3081	18.9	+0.6
Hapoalim 0.1 Z	3081	18.9	+0.6

General A

Stock	Price	Change	%
General A	4400	1.3	+0.0
General 0.1	2970	1.8	+0.0
General 0.5	89	73.1	+81.0
General 0.1 A	2224	812.2	+36.5
General 0.1 B	2278	871	+38.3
General 0.1 C	9125	1.1	+0.0
General 0.1 D	4335	4.2	+0.1
General 0.1 E	1440	87.2	+6.4
General 0.1 F	2300	3.0	+0.1
General 0.1 G	948	61.8	+6.5
General 0.1 H	165.0	482.2	+29.2

Land Development Building, Citrus

Stock	Price	Change	%
Oren	359	305.8	+85.2
Oren 0.1	321	28.9	+9.0
Oren 0.5	496	32.7	+6.6
Azrieli 0.1	790	24.9	+3.1
Azrieli 0.5	371	35.8	+9.7
Azrieli 0.1 A	900	1.1	+0.1
Azrieli 0.1 B	5000	1.1	+0.0
Azrieli 0.1 C	1720	5.9	+0.3
Azrieli 0.1 D	2850	2.9	+0.1
Azrieli 0.1 E	506	1,181.5	+23.3
Azrieli 0.1 F	251	275.6	+109.8
Azrieli 0.1 G	251	181.2	+72.2
Azrieli 0.1 H	100	115.9	+115.9
Azrieli 0.1 I	1185	16.1	+1.3
Azrieli 0.1 J	1272	84.9	+6.7
Azrieli 0.1 K	1290	2.5	+0.2
Azrieli 0.1 L	8500	5	+0.1
Azrieli 0.1 M	3611	1	+0.0
Azrieli 0.1 N	2545	7.7	+0.3
Azrieli 0.1 O	121	1.1	+0.9
Azrieli 0.1 P	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 Q	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 R	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 S	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 T	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 U	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 V	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 W	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 X	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 Y	339	346.1	+102.1
Azrieli 0.1 Z	339	346.1	+102.1

Financing Institutions

Stock	Price	Change	%
Shilton r	188.0	926.5	+492.3
Shilton 0.1	418	75.6	+18.1
Shilton 0.5	370	18.2	+4.9
Shilton 0.1 A	168.5	165.1	+95.6
Shilton 0.1 B	141.5	85.8	+60.7
Shilton 0.1 C	239	23.1	+9.7
Shilton 0.1 D	248	24.4	+9.8
Shilton 0.1 E	970	140.9	+14.5

Otz. Latassiya b

Stock	Price	Change	%
Otz. Latassiya b	975	104.0	+10.7
Otz. Latassiya 0.1	2000	3.7	+0.2
Otz. Latassiya 0.5	2500	5.1	+0.2
Otz. Latassiya 0.1 A	457	82.3	+18.2
Otz. Latassiya 0.1 B	389	217.9	+56.0
Otz. Latassiya 0.1 C	488	24.4	+5.0
Otz. Latassiya 0.1 D	246	428.5	+174.2
Otz. Latassiya 0.1 E	133.0	371.8	+279.6

Insurance

Stock	Price	Change	%
Aryeh r	1050	307.2	+29.2
Aryeh 0.1	10500	1.0	+0.0
Aryeh 0.5	770	18.0	+2.3
Aryeh 0.1 A	1275	59.4	+4.6
Aryeh 0.1 B	496	59.4	+11.9
Aryeh 0.1 C	1440	12.7	+0.9
Aryeh 0.1 D	724	60.1	+8.3
Aryeh 0.1 E	1494	65.3	+4.4
Aryeh 0.1 F	1830	98.8	+5.4
Aryeh 0.1 G	1830	200.3	+11.0
Aryeh 0.1 H	1830	175.0	+9.6
Aryeh 0.1 I	2890	12.7	+0.4
Aryeh 0.1 J	1040	106.0	+10.2
Aryeh 0.1 K	1330	19.9	+1.5
Aryeh 0.1 L	1230	184.4	+15.0
Aryeh 0.1 M	300	112.5	+37.5
Aryeh 0.1 N	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 O	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 P	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 Q	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 R	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 S	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 T	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 U	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 V	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 W	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 X	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 Y	440	30.8	+7.0
Aryeh 0.1 Z	440	30.8	+7.0

Commercial Services & Utilities

Stock	Price	Change	%
Delek r	1030	99.8	+9.7
Delek 0.1	1900	1.0	+0.0
Delek 0.5	913.0	1.0	+0.1
Delek 0.1 A	288	551.8	+191.3
Delek 0.1 B	448	265.3	+59.2
Delek 0.1 C	27405	870.0	+3.2
Delek 0.1 D	11200	5.9	+0.0
Delek 0.1 E	7600	4.1	+0.0
Delek 0.1 F	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 G	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 H	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 I	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 J	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 K	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 L	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 M	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 N	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 O	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 P	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 Q	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 R	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 S	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 T	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 U	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 V	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 W	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 X	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 Y	8837	16.2	+0.2
Delek 0.1 Z	8837	16.2	+0.2

Land Development Building, Citrus

USS	20.2387	20.0413
DM	8.3762	8.2835
Swiss FR	10.2828	10.1822
Swedish FR	35.6363	35.2887
French FR	3.2214	3.1900
Dutch G	7.5503	7.4767
Austrian SH(10)	11.9262	11.8098
Swedish KR	3.3975	3.3843
Danish KR	2.4742	2.4500
West German FF	3.3181	3.2788

Ari Rath
Editor and
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Justice... and politics

THE FINAL verdict in the second trial of Aharon Abuhatzera, the minister of labour and welfare, is still not in. District Judge Victoria Ostrovsky-Cohen read out her judgement yesterday but she has still not handed down the sentence. When she does, there will doubtless be an appeal to the Supreme Court.

But the fact remains that Mr. Abuhatzera, who barely escaped conviction on a charge of bribe-taking last May, has not been so lucky this time around. He has been found guilty of three among the six counts against him in connection with the management of the Abuhatzera Fund during his earlier tenure as Ramle's mayor: fraud, breach of trust, and larceny.

Should Mr. Abuhatzera receive even a single year in jail parliament could, under a recently passed law, decide to take away his Knesset seat — if he did not quit on his own.

But since the verdict is not final, the time for any such action is not yet. For the time being all that can be said with certainty is that a Knesset member, who also happens to be a cabinet member, has been convicted on three counts of felony. This however, is more than enough. For it can no longer be argued, as it was argued while his case was pending, that Mr. Abuhatzera must be treated as innocent not only as a defendant but as Knesset and cabinet member.

At the very least, Mr. Abuhatzera now trails a cloud of corruption and moral turpitude that must envelop all those, whether in the Knesset or in the cabinet, who associate with him. Were he a man of honour, he would have promptly vacated both seats, at least pending the appeal. But apparently he will not budge.

What, then, is to be done? The Knesset, as MK Amnon Rubinstein pointed out yesterday, could suspend, without expelling, Mr. Abuhatzera, until such time as the Supreme Court had its say. A number of Knesset members, from both the opposition and the coalition, have already indicated support for such a move. The chances, however, appear slim. To understand why, it is sufficient to recall the difficulty encountered in the removal of Mr. Abuhatzera's immunity so that he could stand trial in the first place.

Even if the minister were suspended from parliament this would still have no effect on his status as cabinet member — unless Premier Begin decided to take action. Until recently the premier could only force the removal of a recalcitrant minister by threatening to step down himself. Now, under an amendment to Basic Law: The Government, he has the legal power to turn the minister out.

The natural course for Mr. Begin to follow would be to force Mr. Abuhatzera's suspension from the cabinet. This would commend itself to a great many people, without regard to party affiliation. But it would also carry some political risk.

In theory, Tami, Mr. Abuhatzera's communal party, founded by him in the wake of his acquittal in the first trial, could replace its leader with one or another of his two aides, Aharon Uzan or Ben-Zion Rubin. But that is not a realistic expectation. To require Mr. Abuhatzera to leave because of the original judgement in his second trial would be to invite Tami to leave the coalition, thus imperilling its very existence.

Mr. Begin would take no such step unless he decided in advance that there was no substitute for an early election, and unless he had assurances that the NRP and the Aguda would not prefer an alliance with the Alignment to such a resort to the polls. But even if he had so decided, and had those assurances, which is very likely, the premier would still most probably wish to hang on to Mr. Abuhatzera for as long as he could. For although a larger number of Israelis who stem from Morocco vote Likud than Tami, Aharon Abuhatzera is a symbol of sorts to his community.

Mr. Abuhatzera's ouster from the cabinet would reinforce the ugly charge raised shrilly after the reading of the judgement yesterday, that Mr. Abuhatzera was nothing but the hapless, innocent victim of Ashkenazi discrimination. This could, among other things, hurt the Likud.

The likelihood, therefore, is that Mr. Abuhatzera will retain both his Knesset and his cabinet seats, until the next — early — election. This appears to fit in snugly with Tami's own plans. But this will not prevent Tami from framing its main electoral appeal in terms of communal hatred, with Aharon Abuhatzera as the wounded hero of Sephardi pride.

This is a sombre but unavoidable thought to carry during this Holocaust and Heroism Day.

FAITHFUL GASP

(Continued from Page One)
among the mostly religious and Sephardi courtroom audience.

"We can't hear you," several spectators shouted in unison.

"Who shouted?" Ostrovsky-Cohen demanded, speaking louder than a whisper for the first time all morning, and glaring at the suddenly silent courtroom.

"Whoever shouted, stand up and leave the courtroom," she commanded.

No volunteers. An increasingly uncomfortable silence.

"What's the matter with the police, don't you know who shouted?" she asked, addressing the dozen or so policemen in the courtroom.

A policeman quickly got to his feet and began scanning the rows.

"I'll speak," challenged a bearded, Orthodox young man, rising from his seat. "This is the Dreyfus trial," he shouted, "an anti-Semitic trial."

He got up to leave and headed for the courtroom door.

"Arrest him," the judge ordered quietly. The police did just that.

The incident was the sole challenge to an orderly police operation at the courthouse. Police barricades cordoned off the side street from which the minister and co-defendant Moshe Gabai made their entrance into the building. All visitors were thoroughly searched twice — once upon entering the courthouse, and then again before going into courtroom 801, where the session was held.

It took Ostrovsky-Cohen nearly three hours to read the verdict, but the hundreds of supporters of Abuhatzera's Tami party, his relatives and friends — were still eagerly waiting for their 43-year-old leader in the hallway, when he emerged from the courtroom.

They had already heard the guilty verdicts from the radio reporters' notes as they were read by other reporters into open phone lines to their newsmen. "Sephardi state! Sephardi state!" they chanted in ever more demanding tones.

The prosecuting attorneys were whisked out of the courtroom first under police guard. A few minutes later Abuhatzera followed, smiling broadly.

"A-H-A-R-O-N," the ecstatic crowd shouted in unison. "The king," yelled a middle-aged man, wearing a skullcap. Police firmly but politely moved the minister toward the stairwell, but Abuhatzera had a few words for his supporters.

"I'd like to ask all my friends to act politely toward all the police here," he said from atop a bench in the hall.

"Yes, they are ours, they are ours," a nearly hysterical woman responded.

"Don't get excited," Abuhatzera said in a calm voice. "You should still believe in the justice of the State of Israel."

Then he was gone, hustled down the stairs as the faithful yelled, in a spontaneous chant, "There's no justice, there's no justice."

Notice to Subscribers of Philatelic Services
Because of work sanctions applied by the computer unit of the Ministry of Communications, there is a delay in preparing consignments of new stamps issued April 22.
Philatelic Services will do everything possible to expedite the despatch of these consignments.



Our apologies to subscribers.

Philatelic Services

THE ISRAELI PARADOX

By withdrawing from Sinai, Israel should be enjoying the approval of the world. Why, then, is the opposite the case? asks GAD YA'ACOBI.

A NEW Israeli initiative is called for with the completion of the withdrawal from Sinai. Its aim: to provide the basis for an information drive to improve our international standing and to prevent us from facing a dead-end. On the surface, it would seem that Israel's position in Western public opinion, among the elected legislators of the West and their governments, should be highly positive.

After all, dependence of the Western democracies on Arab oil and petrodollars has been on the decrease for some time. Because of this, their economic performance is likely to improve, while their sensitivity to the threats and political demands of the oil states will gradually decline.

Parallel to these developments, there are other reasons why Israel should have a high standing in the eyes of the West. There is Israel's flexibility and willingness to compromise in the negotiations with Egypt and the U.S. and the extent of what it gave up for peace — the whole of Sinai, a buffer zone vital to its security that included oilfields, military bases, airports and civilian settlements, all the vast and varied investment since the Six Day War. All these factors should be working in favour of an enhanced international image.

During the 15 years of its occupation of Sinai, Israel has invested no less than \$17b. in development: \$10b. in defence, \$5b. in oil production, and \$2b. in civilian projects. In addition, Israel is committed to spending a further \$6b. on new military deployment and civilian infrastructure in the Negev as a result of the withdrawal.

All of this has serious implications for Israel's economic development and social welfare, apart from the human suffering and national bitterness associated with bringing the peace agreement to fruition.

Again, on the surface, this looks like the most natural and convincing basis for an increase in Western

support, especially in the U.S., the prime mover of the peace agreement with Egypt. Why, then, are things in such a mess?

IT IS difficult to give a simple answer to this question. A number of factors are intertwined. One of these is that the Israel-Egypt peace treaty is not perceived in the West in the way our prime minister interprets it — as a massive renunciation on Israel's part of the whole of Sinai, in return for which Judea and Samaria remain in Israeli hands. On the contrary, the withdrawal from Sinai is understood as setting the necessary precedent, indeed establishing the principle, of withdrawal in return for peace, which is to be applied to the West Bank and Gaza in stages.

Thus when the policy of widespread settlement was announced with the signing of the peace treaty, it seemed to many to be a contradiction of the "spirit of Camp David." When the Golan Law was passed, the credibility of Israel's position was very seriously undermined.

The government's method of implementing its policies has been another cause of the erosion in Israel's image in the West. Instead of acting like a wolf in sheep's clothing, acting boldly and explaining subtly, this government has done the opposite. Sheep-like, it has meekly given up all of Sinai, taking on a grievous new security and economic yoke. At the same time it expresses itself by snarling like a wolf, threatening everyone in its vicinity.

The difficulty is further compounded by another important factor — the U.S.'s steadily improving relations with Egypt, the central achievement of its Middle East policy. The decline of U.S. influence in Latin America, its sorry response to events in Poland and its ambivalent relations with most African and Asian states have elevated U.S.-Egyptian relations to

a position of the highest importance in America's foreign policy. This sensitivity to relations with Egypt at government level has gradually permeated the mass consciousness of the American people.

In addition to all this, we are very familiar with the fact that the public in the West expects more of Israel than it does of other countries, and certainly more than what is expected of the undemocratic states of the Third World. We are judged by different standards from those applied to Syria, Iraq, Iran, the Ivory Coast or the Soviet Union. And not only by the Jews of the West, but also by the public in general. This is a permanent phenomenon, which we always have to take into account. Perhaps it is also a source of pride.

BUT WE must draw the appropriate conclusions, at all levels, from this situation, and these conclusions must be reflected in our behaviour at all levels — public expression, the Knesset, the government. The autonomy negotiations have reached a dead end: If an agreed basis for progress is not found after the withdrawal is completed, the entire political process may be endangered. The Fahd Plan will be revived as an alternative to Camp David, and Egypt is likely to accept it, with marginal changes. As a result, our public image in the West will deteriorate still further among the public, their elected representatives and their governments, including that of the U.S.

Thus Israel must take fresh initiatives. A new political strategy must be found to make this possible. An interim arrangement for Judea, Samaria and Gaza is now inevitable. A permanent solution, one that would satisfy Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, is impossible in the present circumstances.

One of the possibilities remaining open is the unilateral imposition of autonomy in part of Judea and Samaria, along the lines laid down

Dry Bones



in the Allon Plan. This would mean that the Jerusalem area, the Jordan rift, Gush Etzion, the area along the Latrun road, the southern part of the Gaza Strip and the Jewish settlements already existing in Judea, Samaria and Gaza would be excluded from the autonomy provisions.

Such an initiative would breathe new life in the political process towards a lasting settlement. It would also be a lever for improving Israel's international standing, as well as a way of getting it out of its present difficulties in the eyes of the world.

ISRAEL must also undertake a review of the nature and extent of the economic aid it receives from the U.S. Part of this is merely indirect compensation for the lost Sinai investments and income. The U.S. gained a new and vastly improved relationship with Egypt as a result of the peace treaty and paid for it in Israeli coin. We thus have the moral and practical grounds for initiating a clarification on the subject of aid.

The serious mistakes committed by the government of Israel in the course of the peace negotiations

with Egypt and the U.S. do not constitute a restraint on reopening the matter of aid.

The key to our future is in our hands alone. It is composed of the following questions, among others: What sort of policy will we have in Judea and Samaria? Will we be able to restrain inflation if this means making sacrifices in terms of our standard of living? Will we be capable of designing an economic structure that at the same time will reduce our dependence on the U.S. and allow us to absorb more Jews from abroad? Can we improve the level of our internal political dialogue, as well as the tone used in contacts with other states? Will we succeed in preserving as the apple of our eye the existence of a democratic regime in Israel?

If we manage all these things, then perhaps, despite the paradox emerging from our past mistakes, we shall be able to rehabilitate our standing among the nations of the world, as well as our ability to function as a state. And once again Israel will be in a position to fulfil its national goals.

The author is a Labour MK and former transport minister.

READERS' LETTERS

POLITICAL TRAGEDY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Recent issues of The Post have accustomed me to honest reportage and editorial comment on events in the West Bank and Gaza. You have consistently opposed the authorities' attempts to portray their increasingly brutal and annexationist occupation policies as mere reactions to willful "agitation."

Why then did you join Israel's Hebrew dailies in depicting the Temple Mount shooting as a personal rather than political tragedy? Is it not a fact that the army put an M16 into the hands of a man who had already demonstrated his violent enmity towards Arabs? The same army also sees fit to deploy what The Post has described as "trigger-happy" elements — Jewish settlers, Arab collaborationists and some irresponsible soldiers, among them Rabbi Kahane — as its occupation force.

I have personally participated in the same programme of military service into which Goodman was drafted. After only a few weeks of weapons training and brief instruction in the orders for firing on civilians, we were asked to volunteer to man a roadblock outside a West Bank city. I was shocked, not only by the evident desire of many of my fellow recruits for an opportunity to harass Arab

residents, but also by the reproof meted out to one recruit who attempted to perform the task with civility: his commanding officer ordered him to "behave like a man."

The army, of course, takes its lead from the political authorities, whose double standard towards nationalistic sentiment and violent protest has been rendered only too obvious by the handling of events in Yamit.

On the day of the Temple Mount shooting our government remained inexplicably silent: it took several hours for the Prime Minister — indirectly, through his office staff — to issue a condemnation which attempted to shift the blame to the Arab victims by implying that their religious leaders are descendants of Nazi sympathizers. Meanwhile, TV news offered only rudimentary coverage of the affair (it had to compete for time with a report on British soccer).

It requires courage at a moment like this to draw critical conclusions from the Goodman affair and not to fall prey to the urge to form a united front against Israel's opponents. But for the sake of Israel's future, all of us must find this courage.

Dr. MICHAEL SHALEV
Jerusalem.

OBSCENE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I find the implied comparison of the Soviets in Afghanistan with Israel in Judea and Samaria, as was done in your editorial of March 22 and in the letter "Distressed" by M. Falkenstein (March 31) absolutely obscene. Did

Israel ever drop poisonous "yellow rain" on Arab villages? Did Israel annihilate entire villages by helicopter attacks? Did Israel kill thousands of innocent Arab civilians?

DR. JACOB ROSIN
Netanya.

TASK FORCE FOR FALASHAS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The Task Force for Ethiopian Jewry is a group working out of the Hillel Student's Association at McGill University and at other colleges in Quebec. It aims to promote rescue and aliya of Ethiopian Jews. To achieve this goal, the Task Force has publicized the issue through the following ways:

1. Public information meetings
2. Distribution of printed information on Ethiopian Jewry and its plight
3. Organization of petitions
4. Lobbying of local Jewish community groups as well as Israeli bodies.

We have voiced our concern about the historical neglect of the Falashas by the Israel Government to the Jewish Community of Montreal. The response we have received has been favourable. Canadian and American Jewry is perturbed about the fate of the Ethiopian Jewish community and we believe that Israelis have the same concerns.

ROBERT NABI
LEAH COHEN
RON ZARECKI
Task Force
for Ethiopian Jewry

Montreal, Canada.

HEARING IMPAIRED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In Mendel Kohansky's theatre review, "Pride in Handicap" (March 26), the highly inaccurate term "deaf-mute" is used on several occasions. Deafness is not a homogeneous condition. The more accurate term "hearing impaired" is more descriptive to define the wide variety of residual hearing which exists in the hearing impaired and which can be utilized with amplification from modern high

powered hearing aids. As to mutism, the physiological inability to speak, it is a handicap which is a result of damage to centres other than hearing.

These misconceptions only contribute to the public's misinformation and impede the progress made in the education, integration and acceptance of the hearing impaired population.

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Tel Aviv. Educational Director

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Professionals or others interested in participating in the congress but not in the discussion groups, should write to P.O.B. 29784, 61297 Tel Aviv or call 03-654571.

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